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Iarch 12, 9:30a.m. RTANT TO THE TRADE. TION SALE OF DELOTTO & D

OTOTION O larch 13, at 9:30 a.m. prompt. apother large sale of Desirable including full lines of several minimantacturers, viz.: Roches-York, and Newark. Goods warduality, regular in sizes, and equal lobbers anywhere. Buyers will arrect to examine our stock benders. Sale now ready for increase your monday.

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LE BOOTS & SHOES AY, MARCH 12, RETAIL STOCK Philad Cases Rubbers, assorted. OODS SALE DAY, MARCH 13.

S SHOES
Y, MARCH 15.
RADDIN & CO., Auctioneers. DN --- NOTICE.

ock of Boots and Shoes, appraised at Auction by order of creditors, 12, by MESSES. RADDIN & CO., , 118 and 120 Wabash-av. FRIEDMAN,

EKLY TRADE SALE. kery in open lots and w & Rockingham Ware

TANKS.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

Expressed every day by Gentlemen visiting our Tailoring Department. Wehave cutters formerly with BELL, OF NEW YORK. The BEST jourwork from us because they get the cash as soon as their work is done, instead of a "WAIT TILL NEXT WEEK," &c. Samples of the best Foreign and American Woolens arrive by every mail, because WE PAY CASH for what we buy, and manufacturers know it.

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NOTICE. Take Notice!

(RODEF SHOLEM.)

The performance of A. Wurster's Dramatic Society which had been arranged for the benedit of Congregation Rodef Sholem will, in consequence of unforteseen circumstances, not take place. All those who are in concession or admission tickets for Friday, the Dish nut., can have their money refunded by applying the party who sold the ticket. THIS COMMITTEE. TO RENT.

FOR RENT. p & Son's hide and leather Store, Nos. 207-1 01165, from April 1. 1 Hotel, Nos. 196-8 Washington-st., forty

JAMES W. PORTER, 19 Bryan Block. Wholesale Store to Rent. location in the city, No. 234 East Mailson-st., site Fleid & Leiter's wholesale house, 5-story and ment, sise 28309 feet, very light; price, 24,000 per ; possession May 1, 1878. Incuire of LAZARUS SILVERMAN. Chamber of Commerce.

PINANCIAL.

MONEYtoLOAN By JOSIAH H. REED. No. 20 Nassan-st., N. Y... In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO
PROPERTY, at BEST RATE. pplications received and promptly attended to H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

WANTED.

I WANT TO PURCHASE 1,0001; 875,000 worth of Hardware or Dry Good, and by is eash and acceptable paper, balance in property in denear Toledo, O. W.A. KELLY, Toledo, O.

GRATES AND MANTELS.

the city.

FOREIGN.

The Jurisdiction of the Coming Congress Not Yet Settled.

Russian and English Opinion as Wide Apart as the Poles.

neymen tailors seek Germany Inclined to Take the English Side of the Question.

> Austria Will Assent to the Independence of Roumania.

An Anglo-Austrian Alliance Predicted in Certain Contingencies.

The Russians Occupy All the Villages Around the Turkish Capital.

They Also Obtain a Foothold on

the Shore of the Bosphorus. A Portion of the Servian Army

Has Disbanded and Gone Home.

Weekly Review of the English

and Continental Grain

Trade. THE AUSTRIAN CREDIT. IS GRANTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MOBILI-

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.] LONDON, March 13-6 a. m.-Count Andrassy, in a speech to the Hungarian Delegations, definitely stated yesterday that Austria would oppose the extension of Bulgaria to the Ægean Sea, and its occupation by Russian troops for more than six months. On the conclusion of the speech the Delegations unanimously voted a credit of 60,000,000 florins, specifying distinctly that the money was appropriated specifically for the mobilization of the army should it be necessary to defend Austro-Hungarian interests.

GREECE MAY COME IN. Russia has acquiesced in England's proposition to admit Greece to the Congress, and it is hoped that the Congress will assemble before the end of the first week in April; but there are so many points yet unsettled that no feeling of certainty exists here as to Congress is not favorably regarded in England as likely to produce any satisfactory or permanent result, and, while of course it is expected that England will take part in it, the final result is so uncertain that few people will take much interest in it until its sittings are actually in progress. Meanwhile all homeward-bound war-ships

to reinforce the Mediterranean fleet, and the arsenals of the country are running at full power to provide war-material. There is, as

telegraphed you March 2, a strong PROBABILITY OF THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIA-MENT within the next three months. It is hinted that a general election may be ordered dur-

ing the Easter vacation, and both parties are preparing for such an event. Mr. Gladstone's retirement from the future representation of Greenwich is regarded as

significant. THE SETTLEMENT.

ENGLAND, RUSSIA. AND THE CONGRESS.

PARIS, March 12.—The Republique Francaise states that Lord Derby told Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador at London, that England would not attend the Congress unless the ntire treaty of San Stefano was submitted, and that Schouvaloff, after consulting with Gorts-chakoff, replied that Russia would consent to the Congress itself deciding what points ought

LONDON, March 12.—Count Andrassy yesterday told the Hungarian Delegations what he un-derstood by Austrian interests, and what changes could not be permitted. This portion of his statement is kept secret, but is said to

Anglo-Australan Alliance.

A dispatch from Pesth says: "Count Andressy assured some members of the Delegations that, upon certain points and in certain eventualities, a convention between England

LONDON, March 12.—In answer to an inquiry n the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir stafford Northcote said the Government has not leard that the Russians were intrenching lines on the peninsula of Gallipoli.

VIENNA, March 12.—The Sub-Committees of the Hungarian Delegations to-day unanimously adopted a motion to grant the credit of 60,000,-000 florins asked for by Count Andrassy. CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.

PARIS, March 12.—A special from Constantinople states that the Sultan has summoned Prince Hassan, of Egypt, to Constantinople. It is said that the Prince is implicated in the conspiracy of Suleiman Pasha. Cherif Pasha is going to Constantinople to intercede for him.

TURKISH REPRESENTATIVE TO THE CONGRESS. It is expected that Sabdoulla Bey, late Ambassador at Berlin, will be the second Turkish Pleninotentiary to the Congress.

Plenipotentiary to the Congress.

SURBOUNDING THE CITY.

LONDON, March 12.—A dispatch from Constantinople reports that the Russians have occupied Wekerckeyi, half an hour's march from cupied wekerckeyi. budukdere, on the Bosphorus. They also oc-cupy a majority of the villages around Con-stantinople, and continue advancing towards

PROPOSED TRADE.

cession of Bessarabia if the mouths of the Danube were left in the possession of Rouma-

BELGRADE, March 12.—Seven thousand men of the Servian Army of the Drina have been dis

VIENNA, March 12.—At a sitting of the Sub Committees of the Hungarian Delegations to-day, Count Andrassy stated that the Government had been throughout disposed to recognize the independence but not the neutrality of Roumania. Herr Wahrman protested that the Hungarian Belegations was not ruled by a warlike feeling, but it calmiy and steadily declared its readiness to enter more in the second of the second readiness to enter upon war if unavoidably necessary. Several members expressed conurrence in this view. WILL NOT CONSENT.

St. Petersburg, March 12.—The Journal de St. Petersburg declares untenable the reported English demand that all the points of the treaty should be submitted to the Congress. If the mission of the Congress is to result in peace, subjects not of a European character, and which lead to excited but resultless discussion, must be set aside.

patch, is that the knedive snows a disposition to refuse to carry out the agreement made by him with the English and French bondholders through Goschen and Goubert. It has been apprehended for some time that the Khedive contemplated following Turkey's example, entirely suspending payments on her foreign debt. He, however, disclaims such intention, and has empowered Col. Gordon to constitut a Commission, with himself at the nead, to make a thorough examination of Egypt's finan-cial condition in order to ascertain what is the extent of her ability to meet her creditors claims. Goschen has protested personally to the Khedive and in public prints against the proposal to depart from the terms of the agree-ment with the bondholders.

rived in the Gulf of Ismid from Touzla.

consent to the extension of Bulgaria to the Ægean Sea, or to the Kussian occupation of the province for more than six months.

RELEASED.

BERLIN, March 12.—Gen. Krudener, who was waiting to be tried by court-martial for his de

REPUSES TO OBET. CONSTANTINOPLE, March 12.-Prince Hassat has refused to obey the order of the Porte to evacuate! Varna, declaring that he awaits the Khedive's orders. There is some agitation in Syria in favor of annexation to Egypt.

e, and says the Count also said that in the event of Russia insisting on a change of the balance of power mobilization might become necessary at a moment's notice, not to occupy Bosnia, but to effectually defend Austria's in-

A telegram received in Paris from Athens states that the Czar has given notice of his con-sent to the admission of Greece to the Congress. NOT A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

confidence in the Government. MUST BE PUT DOWN.

LONDON, March 13—5 a. m.—A dispatch from

SIDES WITH ENGLAND. A Paris correspondent says Germany seems to have informed Russia that England's stipula-

the expense necessary for mobilization, binds them to appeal at once for the co-operation of BESSARABIA.

ing of the Congress, has postponed occupation
ANDRASST'S PROMISE.

The unanimous vote of the Hungarian Committees was obtained by Count Andrassy promising not to do anything contrary to the treaty of Paris before the Congress meets. THE STARVING THOUSANDS.

rokers, have failed, with, it is stated, liabilities heavy and assets small. They were bears of a large amount of consols and British railroad securities. The *Times* says they entered on the large gamble in the hope that the country would rush into war, and the past fortnight's ontinue, more collapses are probable.

LONDON, March 12 .- in the House of Commons to-night the motion of Ashley, censuring Layard, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, in connection with the affair of the Negroponte correspondence, was rejected—306 to 132.

to 182.

COLLIERY DISASTER.

LONDON, Merch 12.—A terrible colliery explosion occurred in the Unity Brook pit, Kearsley, near Bolton, vesterday afternoon. The mouth of the pit was blocked until 6 o'clock, when-explorers succeeded in entering. At last accounts they had found sixteen corpses. About forty men were working in the pit at the time of the explosion, and it is certain all perished.

CONDITION OF THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 12.—The Mark Lane Express' review of the British corn trade for the week savs: English wheat has been marketed in

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY MARCH 13, 1878.

Buyers were coadled to satisfy their wants.

ON RATHER EASIER TERMS.

Trade has been somewhat less depressed than of late, but the demand has nevertheless been mainly retail. Considerable interest is centered

EGYPTIAN PINANCES.

LONDON, March 12.—The trouble touching Egyptian finances, mentioned in the Paris dispatch, is that the Khedive shows a disposition to

THE PRITISH PLEET.

LONDON, March 12.—The British fleet has ar

AUSTRIA'S POLICY.

A Berlin dispatch says it is reported that
Count Andrassy informed the Hungarian
Budget Committee that Austria would never

feat at Plevna, has been released from arrest and appointed Assistant Commandant of War-

DESIRES TO BE READY.

LONDON, March 12.—A correspondent at Berlin confirms the report relative to Count Andreasy's statement before the Hungarian Budget

HAS CONSENTED.

VIENNA, March 12.—Several deputies of the Hungarian delegation declared that they would not regard the passage of the credit as a vote of

two army corps to Volo to crush the Thessalian insurgents, and a squadron to prevent aid from

tions relative to the bases of the Conference are well founded. Russia immediately agreed to

discuss with Germany the points to be submit-ted to the Congress. It is thought the Congress will meet about April 10, and that the real business will com

mence April 15. LONDON, March 13-5 a. m.-A Vienna corre spondent says the motion adopted by the Sub-Committees of the Hungarian delegation in favor of a vote of credit specially guards against a grant being applied for pur-poses of annexation, and while authorizing the Ministers to incur on their own responsibility

Lowdon, March 13-5 a.m.-A Vienna corre spondent hears that Roumania has ordered th officials in Bessarabia to remain at their posts Russia, not desiring a conflict before the meet

A special from Constantinople re-ports that Mr. Layard has sent a formal note to the Porte, directing its attention to the great loss of life imminent among the 250,000 starving refugees in and around Shumla. The Porte declares itself

powerless to help them.
WILL SOON EMBARK. The Russians propose to embark some troops for Odessa within five days.

GREAT BRITAIN.

STOCK-BROKERS' PAILURE.

LONDON, March 12.—Verner Brothers, stock-

The Coal-Owners' Association of North Yorkshire and South Derbyshire have determined to reduce wages 7½ per cent. This determination affects between 25,000 and 30,000 miners. The manufacturers in the North England fron trade are demanding a reduction of wages from 10 to 17 per cent. It is believed that a general strike REJECTED.

FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE.

small quantities and unsatisfactory condition.
Both in Mark Lane and in the Provinces business was restricted, as growers are not able to make up their minds to accept the lower rates at which the buyers expected to purchase. Sales, however, have only been practicable at the decline of a shilling per quarter, although the reduction principally affected badly-conditioned, parcels, The imports of foreign wheat into London and Liverpool have been large. Buyers were enabled to satisfy their wants. Haters.

for the moment upon the Black Sea ports, and large shipments of grain are taking place in Oclessa, but in what condition these supplies will reach us after having been stored in upcountry districts of Southern Russia for many months is The Small Insect Sings

country districts of Southern Russia for many mouths is

MATTER OF CONJECTURE.

There will be some delay in shipping wheat from this source, the transport service being very inefficient.

New American maize has come to hand freely in good condition. Feeding stuffs ruled slow. New maize and barley have been a turn lower to sell, but oats, of which arrivals from abroad have been light, have fully maintained their rates. Arrivals of wheat cargoes at ports of call have been moderate, but trade ruled exceedingly dull, and prices declined 2 shilling per quarter. Maize and barley were also neglected, and values gate way supence to a shilling per quarter, with a firmer feeling at the close.

SURRENDER OF INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, March 11.—The Insurgent Chief Aguirro, with 150 persons, with sixty arms, belonging to the Colon and Sagua districts, capitulated on the 9th inst. at La Ener ucijada. NEW ORLEANS, La., March 12.—The Picayune says: By private advices from Key West we learn that a mass-meeting of Cuban ref-ugees was held yesterday in that city, and a

solemn protest entered against all negotiations with the Government of Spain that are not based on the independence of the Island of Cuba. Two hundred men, fully armed and equipped, were to have left Key West for the "U.fated isle." ill-fated isle."

communicate to him the result of the peace negotiations. It is also slated that when Vicente Garcia was elected President of the Republic he appointed Dr. Miguel Bravo as foreign agent, but that gentleman, while on his way in company of Ger. Jesus Perez, was surprised by a Spanish ambuscade. Gen. Perez was killed and Bravo taken prisoner. A letter from Jamaica, dated Feb. 27, announces the arrival there of the Cuban Gen. Goyo Benitez, who said that the Chamber was divided on the question of peace or war. The Insurgents' Committee appointed a Commission, consisting of Maximo Gomez, Collaso, and Rodriguez, to go to the Eastern Departments and inform the Chiefs there of the peace. Vicente Garcia left the Committee, and with his escort, proceeded to join his men in Las Tunas. Mr. Aldama said that so many reports, giving different versions of the affairs in Cuba, arrived that he would abstain from giving information until the news were confirmed by the most authentic documents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ITALIAN CABINET CRISIS.

ROME, March 12.—The new Cabinet is not yet formed. The chief difficulty is in assigning the portfolios of Foreign Affairs and War. PRENCE POLITICS. LONDON, March 12.—The Order, organ of M. Rouher, declares that the Bonapartists must noist their own flag and trust to universal suffrage. This is regarded as the formal dissolution of the Bonapartists and Conservatives. LONDON, March 12.—A Rome dispatch denies that Cardinal Franchi has sent a circular to the Nuncioe abroad asking them how a change in the policy of the Vatican indicating a firm, though less aggressive, course would be viewed by Catholic Governments.

GERRIT SMITH.

Prothingham's Biography of That Cele-brated Abelitionist to Be Suppressed. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. NEW YORK, March 12.—During the latter

New York, March 12.—During the latter part of last December the Rev. Octavius Brooks Frothingham's "Life of Gerrit Smith" was published by Messrs. Putnam's Sons, and on Friday last that firm announced that the biography had been withdrawn from publication. The Times says the reason of the suppression of the work, which was halled as a noteworthy addition to American biography, is the refusal of the family of Gerrit Smith to accept as history the account given by Mr. Frothingham of the great Abolitionist's connection with John Brown. Mr. Frothingham says the stereotype-plates of the Abolitionist's connection with John Brown. Mr. Frothingham says the stereotype-plates of the biography belong to Mrs. Miller, a daughter of Gerrit Smith. By the terms of the agreement between Mrs. Miller and the Messrs. Putnam, either party had the right to withdraw within thirty days. Mr. Frothingham says he passed a great deal of time in collecting material, lived for a time at the old homestead in Peterboro, and worked slowly. Either Mrs. Miller or John Cochrane, Mr. Smith's nephew, could have read the manuscript if either had desired. As for the facts. Mr. Frothingham says they are unhapeachable. Gerrit Smith was intimately acquainted, he insists, with John Brown's general plan. Only the first edition of the Life had been published, comprising 1,000 copies. These have nearly all been sold, so that the book will become rare within a few months after it was first given into the printer's hands. Mr. Frothingham does not know whether or not Mrs. Miller and Mr. Cochrane intend to buy up the copies of the work extant. It is probable the public libraries are furnished with copies, which will be jealously guarded. Mrs. Miller did not demand the suppression of the volume until the second week in February.

CINCINNATI, O., March 12.—The Farmers and Traders' Bank, of Lexington, Ky., suscended payment yesterday. It is stated that the loans and discounts aggregate \$300,000, and the deposits do not exceed \$80,000.

Evansville, ind., March 12.—W. J. Dallam & Son, wholesale boots and shoes, went into benkruptey to-day with liabilities placed at \$44,000; assets nominal, at \$35,000. The creditors are mostly in Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON.

Shoo-Fly Cox Buzzing in the Ears of the President-

Not a Republican Lifts a Hand to Brush Him

"Fraud" to His Heart's Content.

and Officials.

fluous Custom-Houses

NO DEFENDERS.

CONDITION OF THE ADMINISTRATION IN THE HOUSE.

Special Disputes to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., March 12.—From the proceedings in the House to-day it appears certain that the President has no defenders in that heavy. tain that the President has no defenders in that body. After the sewere arraignment of the Civil-Service policy of the Administration by Hewitt vesterday, it was thought if the President had any friends in the House they would to day assert themselves. Mr. Hale had an opportunity, masmuch as his name has been mentioned early in the Administration in connection with a Cabinet position. It was supposed he had sought the floor to defend it, but his speech closed, leaving the great word unspoken. It was humiliating for Republicans to have Democrate call attention to the fact that no Republican had made answer to the attack upon the Administration. Hale did make answer, but only to say that he did not "hanker" for THE REPORTED PRACE DENIED—INSURGENTS STILL IN ARMS—MACEO REPORTS TO SURRESPER.

The Havana mail brought resterday further particulars of the reported peace in Cubs. A letter from a Spaniard in Havana to a friend in this city says: "Peace in Cubs is a merchimers. Commerce is almost at a standstill, and the taxes swallow everything we can earn. Credit has been greatly impaired, and, to crown all, the small-pox is usually spreading." Mr. Quintero had a letter from Santiago de Cubs, in which the writer states that Gen. Maceo, in the Eastern Department, was duly informed of the submission of several Chiefs. He and Miguel Santa. Cruz Pacheco and Moncada dinot recognize the action of the Central Committee in Camaguey, and assert that the Eastern Department was not consulted. The Cuban Peace Commission itself is divided—Maximo Gomez being in the Spaniards, and that hostilities have been resumed, and concludes with an appeal for air for the patriots who are still in the field. Another letter stated that Vicente Garcia had Joined Maceo. Mr. de Luna has received information that Col. Spotterno, formerly President ad interim of Cuba, said that the secret conditions of the peace would be found acceptable to the Cubans, when published. The insurgents of the Central Committee to sign the beace would be found acceptable to the Cubans, when published. The insurgents of the Central Committee to sign the beace would be found acceptable to the Cubans, when published. The insurgents of the Central Popartment do surrender on account of want of ammunition and means to prolong the war. A Cuban Chief wrote to Mr. de Luna has pressure was brought to bear upon the Central Committee to sign the peace conditions. Vicente Garcia, Francesco Javier Cespedes, and Maximo Gomez did not accept the terms of surrender. The first-named remained at the head of his forces in the Tunas; the second marched to the east with his confederates while the third proposed to accompany Rodrignez and Collasso to Maceo to communicate to him the result of the peace

their cheese-paring policy in the appropriations was to save money enough for gigantic jobs with which ex-Confederates assail the Treasury. He made a somewhat imperfect summary of the jobs presented by the Democrats, aggregating millions of dollars. Among these claims were the cotton tax refunding scheme, \$60,000,000; Mississippi levees and Texas Pacific; repeal of the law making disloyalty a bar to claims, and manifold other schemes.

MAT IT COST TO MAINTAIN ASSESS CUSTOM-HOUSES.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—The Customs
Bureau has prepared tables showing the receipts and expenditures of every Custom-House,

expenditures over receipts in each district

CUSTOMS FRAUDS.

and Hinds.
To the Western Associated Press.
Washingron, D. C., March 12.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received several complaints from various Western cities of under-

What It Costs to Maintain Super-

Secretary Sherman Moving in the Matter of the New York Frauds.

Schurz's Reply to the Apologists of the Montana Timber-Thieves.

THE CUSTOMS SERVICE. WHAT IT COSTS TO MAINTAIN NEEDLESS CUSTOM

which Senator Beck will incorporate in his speech on the finances. The latest previous exhibit was made four years ago by Mr. Dawes, and then attracted much attention. The present table shows that the number of Custom-Houses is 1,282. Of this number, there are 368 the re-ceipts from which during the last fiscal year have not equaled by nearly \$90,000 the exenditures of maintaining them. The following are non-paying Customs' Districts, the sums following each showing the excess of

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—The Secretary of the Tressury to-day decided to act upon the recommendation of The Tribune, and decided that the undervaluations in the New York Custom-House should be investigated. Accordingly he has appointed a Commission to examine both into that subject and into the countercharges made by Eastern importers that there are irregularities in the importations to Western cities under the Immediate-Transportation act. The Commission appointed consists of Appraiser-General Meredith, Appraisers Brush and Hinds.

valuations and frauds in the City of New York, which, it is alleged, have had the effect of discriminating against direct importations by interior cities, and like complaints have come from New York and Aslautic cities that the law for the immediate transportation of imported goods to ports of delivery has been evaded, and made the medium of frauds. With a view to have these complaints fairly and fully examined and the difficulties corrected, either by a change of the existing laws or by such orders as will remedy the errors and prevent the frauds, Secretary Sherman has appointed a Commission, composed of General-Appraiser Mercuith and Special-Agents Brush and Hinds, to carefully investigate this subject. The allegations will be referred to these gentlemen, and they will visit the principal cities from which the complaints come, and make full inquiry and report.

THE OFFICES.

THE OFFICES.

NOMINATION SUSTAINED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—In executive seasion to-day the case of Parsons, of Alabama, was postponed to give Mr. Edmunds an opportunity to be present when it was considered. The Democrat nominated for Postmaster at Petersburg was confirmed by a union of Democrats and four or five Republicans. The opposition was based upon the fact that this was the only Republican district in Virginia, and the appointment of a Democrat was not exactly right.

To the Western Associated Press. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, at the request of members who wished to make further inquiry, laid over the nomination of Thomas C. H. Smith, who is now Appointment Clerk of the Treasury Department, to be a Paymaster in the

The President has nominated Naval Con-structor John W. Eastby for Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs and Chief Constructor, with the relative rank of Commodore Pay-Director George F. Cutter to be Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing and Pay-master-General, with the relative rank of Com-

The Senate to-day confirmed William A. Howard, of Michigan, as Governor of Dakota; Michael Shaughnessy, of Mississippi, United States Marshal för Utah; Charles Bartlett, of Maine, now Consul at Turks Island, Consul at Guadaloupe; J. W. Albertson, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina; Hiram L. Brown, Collector of Customs at Erle, Ra.; Janes E. Simpson, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Iowa; Edward H. Morrison, of New Jersey, Begister of the Land Office at Boise City, Idaho. Postmasters—F. W. Dunham, at Bay City, Mich.; John P. Crossman, Williamstown, Mich.; S. C. Munhall, Watseka, Ill.; Mrs. Elizabeth Porter, Russellville, Ky.; E. Kirk, Sioux City, Ia.; David G. Potts, Petersburg, Va.; Benjamin B. Gale, Atchison, Kan. United States Attorney, Wilbur F. Lunt, District of Maine; United States Marshul, Alexander C. Botkin, Territory of Montana; United States Consul, George C. Tanner, at Vervieres and Llegs; Collector of Customs, Edward S. J. Nealy, District of Bath, Me. Fight in expective session.

FIGHT IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate in executive session spent some time in debate on the nomination of David G. Potts to be Postmaster at Petersburg, Pa. The somination was opposed by Senator Hamlin on party grounds, declaring that Potts is a Democrat. Senator Withers spoke in favor of Potts' confirmation. At the conclusion of the discussion he was confirmed by 6 majority.

SCHURZ'S DEFENSE.

A PRETTY CLEAR CASE. nication sent to the Senate to-day by the Secre-tary of the Interior covers the report of the special agent sent to Montana to investigate the lumber depredations. The Secretary says in regard to it that all examination of the special agent's report will show that the seizures and prosecutions instituted were not directed

Ring, as the Government Agent calls them, who depredate upon the public lands on a large scale in the way of extensively organized enterand against the mill-owners who manufacture large quantities of timber taken from the public lands into lumber for sale, and that the amount charged by the Government in settling with the depredators constitutes but a small portion of the profits of the latter. Considering the equities of the case, in the opinion of the Department there is no reason why the citizens of the Territory of Montana should be permitted to carry on a large and profitable trade in such wood or timber without paying a fair price for it, as the people of other parts of the country have to do. It is the duty of the Department to and against the mill-owners who manufact

as they are, with due regard to the interest of the Government and condition of the people most nearly concerned, and no reports have reached the Department showing that any hardship or distress has resulted from such efforts to enforce the laws, unless a reduction of profits realized by those who depredate upon the public lands on a large scale be called by that name.

profits realized by those who depredate upon the public lands on a large scale be called by that name.

The Secretary says: "I am not aware, nor have I yet learned that, the taking and removing of timber in violation of express statute is any less an offense than taking and removing any other kind of property in violation of an express statute. The principal object sought in the adoption of the present system for the suppression of depredations upon the public lands, viz.: to stay further waste and devastation of the timber growing thereon, has thus far IN AGREAT MEASURE BERN ACCOMPLISHED wherever the Department has been able to obtain final adjustment upon suits instituted. Parties who have hithgrto carclessly and recklessly cut timber upon the public lands now purchase and enter the same in accordance with law, or else refrain entirely from that kind of business. That this result will be obtained everywhere if the law be enforced I feel assured. A complete remedy, however, can only be furnished by appropriate legislation. This subject appears to me of so great importance as to deserve the earnest consideration of Congress."

SILVER AND RESUMPTION

SILVER AND RESUMPTION.

AN INTERVIEW WITH SENATOR WINDOM,

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Senator Windom, of
Minnesota, was long considered one of the
doubtful Senators on the silver question. He
apparently has no doubts now. In an interview
which he has accorded to the correspondent of
THE TRIBUNE, he very clearly sets forth his
opinion upon the most important question now
before the Senate,—the proposed repeal of the
Resumption act. Mr. Windom takes strong
ground against the repeal, claiming that it would
certainly tend to nullify the effects of the silver
legislation. An expression of his opinions in
detail follows: "If the Resumption act is to legislation. An expression of his opinions in detail follows: "If the Resumption act is to be repealed, how can pape, be kept at a perfect level with coin silver?" "In that event it will, I think, be quite

"In that event it will, I think, be quite IMPOSSIBLE TO KEEP GREENBACKS AT PAR WITH SILVER COIN, and for the following, among other reasons:

1. Such repeal, at a time when gold is at a premium of only 1½ per cent, and when we have substantially reached specie-payment, will be justly regarded as an indefinite postponement of resumption, with the intent to force upon the country a permanently-irredeemable currency. This of itself will be sufficient to largely depreciate greenbacks. 2. Irredeemable notes, thus stamped with bad faith, and having no intrinsic value, cannot possibly be kept at par with a coin currency, the intrinsic value of which is about equal to its money value.

3. The fact that gold and silver coin are receivawhich is about equal to its money value.

3. The fact that gold and silver coin are receivable for customs and other public dues, and are a legal-tender in payment of interest on the public debt, while greenbacks have no such elements of value, will necessarily prevent the greenbacks from reaching or maintaining a par value with the coin currency."

"If it cannot be kept at such equal value, will

silver then circulate any more than gold has

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

"It will not. A superior currency will never circulate in the presence of a debased or inferior currency. No argument is required to sustain this position; for, if the universal experience of the world were hot enough, our own would be sufficient. With the slight difference of less than 2 per cent which now prevails between gold and paper money, everybody knows that gold does not circulate."

"Would not, under such circumstances, the repeal of the Resumption act nullify the good boped for from remonetization?"

"In my opinion,

"I would not, under such circumstances, the repeal of the Resumption act nullify the good boped for from remonetization?"

"I have already given my reason for believing that it will not circulate at all if the Resumption act is repealed."

"Is it not true that greenbacks are now high chiefly because they are redeemable in gold ten and a half months hence?"

"I would gold circulate freely any more than it does now if the premium should fall even to it of 1 per cent?"

"My opinion is that gold would be seen more frequently in the currency than now if there were a premium of only it per cent; but I don't believe it would circulate freely with even that small recognized difference in value."

"Would not the slightest cause send up the premium; such as any extra definant for foreign remittances, or for dutes, or anything that would give the gold-brokers a pretext to charge a premium?"

"Unquestionably; and herein would be found one of the serious difficulties and dangers in attempting to float an irredeemable paper currency in connection with gold and aliver coin. Even if they could be started upon an equality, which I do not believe, the causes you have named, and many others, would send up the coin, and therefore retire it from circulation, and thereby produce sudden and violent contractors of the remonent of the redeemable notes can circulate together?"

"It has not in contraction of silver, silver and gold coin are exactly of equal value, would either circulate with irredeemable notes can

agent's report will show that the seizures and prosecutions instituted were not directed against settlers and poor men going upon the public lands to gather fire-wood for their stoves, but against speculators, the wood Ring, as the Government Agent calls them, who depredate upon the public lands on a large could be the way of cortanging or extensived enter. RESUMPMON ACT,
and directly the opposite result be produced. If they really believe, as I think they do, that the silver doilar will be at par with the rold dollar, it seems to me that they are the last men who should seek to drive it, as well as the gold dollar, out of circulation, by introducing a dishonored and deprecisted rival, in the presence of which it will not circulate. If the object of those who favor repeal of the Resumption act be contraction, I can see the logic of the policy; if their object be expansion, I think they are mistaken."

"What is your opinion as to the prot of the repeal by the Senate of the Resul "I do not believe that a majority of the Senate would vote to repeal it; but of that I am not confident. I do, however, feel confident that it would never have a two-thirds vote. Several gentlemen who voted for "the Silver bill, with some fears as to its effect, and who are now well satisfied with it, I am quite certain would not vote for the repeal of the Resumption act, and for reasons which I have already stated among others."

E. B. W.

NOTES AND NEWS. THE POSTAL SAVINGS BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—Burchard's
Postal Savings-Bank bill was favorably acted
upon by the Ways and Means Committee to-day.

A few amendments were made. It is provided that the postal-orders shall be convertible into 4 per cent bonds, as well as into certificates of deposit, and that depositors shall not be per mitted to withdraw more than \$50 at one time. A POINT GAINED.

Tom Scott has carried one point. The House Judiciary Committee to-day refused to grant way to the Southern Pacific over the Texas Pacific; line in Arizona. The Arizona Legislature passed a charter in the interest of Huntingson, authorizing him to construct a road along the line of the road of the Texas Pacific, and giving him interesting for four years.

passed a charter in the interest of Huntington, authorizing him to construct a road along the line of the road of the Texas Pacific, and giving him indemnity from taxation for four years. The charter comes up with the Territorial laws of Arizona to Congress for approval. The Judiciary Committee have reported adversely upon the proceedings. Stanley Matthews, in the Senste, will also antagonize this charter.

Sangery vs. Schurzz.

Senator Sargent made a characteristic exhibition of himself to-day. Bianne having made an attack on Secretary Schurz some days since in the interest of the Montana timber-thieves, and the Secretary in answer to the Senate resolution having sent an official statement of the facts, and Senator Matthews having asked that they might go into the Record as a matter of justice to the Secretary, Sargent objected, and, after having been oversuled, insisted that his objection should carry the reading over till to-morrow,—a right which the rules gave him. The immense transactions in the socialed desert lands under the bill that Sargent pushed through having been stopped by Schurz, Sargent sees no good in such a theorist; besides Schurz keeps at his office, plainty labeled, a sweet potato weighting sixteen and one-half pounds raised without irrigation on one tract of Sargent's so-called desert land.

THE RESUMPTION REPEAD SILL.

The Senate Committee on Finance to-day ordered the consideration of the Resumption Repeal bill as the special order for next Tussday. The number of Republicans who favor delay in final action on this bill is daily increasing. Its total repeal is believed to be impossible. At the same time a good many Republicans inclins to the belief that it will be well to repeal the date clause, and provide additional machinery to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to approach resumption, and to-provide that the moment certain favorable conditions exist he shall resume it. It is believed by quite a number of Republicans who nave been disposed to favor repeal that the Silver bill may pro

lass Ware, e, Glass Wine Sets, &c. POMEROY & CO., y's Sale. MUNZER, IORTGAGE SALE Auction, 4. at 10 o'clock, the entire fur-West Washington-st. House to J. MUNZER, Auctioneer. BUTTERS & CO., S AUSTION SALE. CLOTHING, Etc. G. March 14. at 9:30 o'clock, Randolph-st. TTERS & CO., Auctioneers. TANKS
DESTIPPING CARS,
OF MALE STREET,
OF MALE

ta the peculiar phase of the agitation, fisheries question. He particularly to the manner in which his was being used. He said he do serve with great reluctance, after persistent solicitation from both fe said the Canadians felt they had bed by the protective tariff and Americation. The Americans have gained eaty the right to fish on the whole Canadians every the right to fish on a cortion of ours. Delfosse considered ytthing had been fair. He characterizes that the award is not binding because at everything had been lair. He characterizes be idea that the award is not binding because of unanimous as absurd. He does not believe ord Ripon thought him (Delfose) unfit for the see, and, if it is true, he believes that both irties treated bim unjustly. Other gentlemen ficially connected with the Commission admit

parties treated him unjustly. Other gentlemen officially connected with the Commission admit the award was excessive.

To the Wostern Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—Mr. Evarts, at the Cabinet meeting to-day, read a letter which he had prepared, in accordance with the requirements of the Silver bill, which provides that the President shall invite the Governments of countries composing the Latin Union (so-called), and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver. The letter was approved by the Cabinet, and will be sent to our Ministers in Europe, through whom its contents will be made known to the respective European Governments. It being regarded as settled that this country is to have a bi-metallic standard, the Ministers are instructed to urge the importance of uniting with the United States in the proposed conference.

NABBED

This morning detectives took into custody Benjamin Noyes, President of the Mutual Benefit Lite-Insurance Company, on a requisition from the Governor of New Jersey, and he was turned over to Officer Lang, of Newark, N. J.

The three suits against Gen. Howard, so long pending, came up for trial before the District Court of the District Court of the District of Columbia, Judge Wylle presiding, yesterday and to-day, and were all decided in favor of Gen. Howard.

SMALL NOTES

It has been stated that the Treasury Department is discriminating against \$1 and \$2 notes in the issue of greenbacks. Such is not the case, as the Treasurer issues to any amount any denomination of notes in exchange for or for redemption of legal-tender or National Bank notes.

RAILROAD HEARING

Mr. Singleton reminded Mr. Hale of the \$5,000,000 which the Government had to pay to Canada for fish taken by the gentleman's constituency.

Mr. Hate asked Mr. Singleton whether that had any bearing on the pending legislation. He would renture to say, however, that when the bill to appropriate that five millions came before the House its strongest opposition would come from a Northern State. He went on to say that the tronble was that every man who had presented any one of these bills (and there were 400 of them), every member who had reported one of them from the Committee (and there were 600 of them), would stand up in his piace and claim that from his view the legislation which he sought to engraft on the statute books was just and right. The radical fault was that some gentlemen were clamoring for 'cheese-paring economy.' That was the irouble. Members on the other side made a cry for and pretext of economy by reducing the clerks, by cramping Consuls, and by turning out Ministers, but whenever they were confronted with any of the classes of claims to which he had referred it was clear as that water runs down hill that they would vote for them, and would advocate them, and if they did not do so they would not dare to go home and face their constituents. He had not felt like sitting still and listening to these homilies about retrenchment and reform without calling the attention of the House and of the country to the surfeit of bills that had been presented, and many of which had already been reported, looking to the depletion of the Treasury.

He proceeded to contrast the small salaries paid

demption of legal-tender or National Bank notes.

RAILROAD HEARING.

The Senate Committee on Pacific Railways gave a hearing to-day to R. G. Spofford upon the bill looking to the completion of a Southern Pacific Railroad by the extension to El Paso of the failways, there to connect with the Southern Pacific Railroad of California. The San Antonio Eailway, there to connect with the Southern Pacific Railroad of California. The San Antonio Company do not ask for a land grank or for an indorsement of the bonds, but that the contract may be authorized, whereby the War Department shall make advances as the road shall be built not to exceed \$15,000 per mile, these advances to be rembuffsed to the Government in military transportation and postal service.

TERHYORIAL LEGISLATION ANNULED.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day approved the body of laws passed by the Legislative Assembly of Arizona, with the exception of the act granting special privileges to the Southern Pacific Railroad of California. The vote was 6 against 3, Stenger and Butler being absent. This action with regard to the Railroad act was on the ground that, under the organic law the Territorial Legislature Assembly had no power or authority to grant special privileges. Both majority and minority reports will be made

reported, looking to the depretion of the Treatury.

He proceeded to contrast the small salaries paid by the United States to their Ministers and Consals abroad with those paid by the English. French, German, and Russian Governments, and said if they were further cat down the President would have to seek for rich men to occupy those posts. He characterized the policy of economy (particularly as applied to Consulates) as calculated to dwarf the country and to dwarf its commerce.

Mr. Whithorne said if he had any doubt about supporting the bill, the speech just made would have removed that doubt. The bills which that gentleman had brought to the attention of the

WILL EXPLAIN.

The name of the Hon. J. F. Wilson, of Iowa, having been publicly mentioned in connection with the McGarrahan case, that gentleman toith the McGarrahan case, that gentleman toay informed the Senate Committee on Public
ands, if it were thought necessary, he would
romptly appear before them and make such
attement as might vindicate himself from any
apposed or intimated improper connection
ith that case. He was informed through the
hairman that the Committee were unanimously
f opinion that there was nothing in it affecting
im or requiring his appearance before the
committee for the purpose indicated.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12 .- In the Senate, Mr. Thurman, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, with an amendment, the bill prohibiting members of Congress ning sureties on certain bonds. Mr. Thurman gave notice that he would call

it up for consideration at an early day. the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of providing that all claims against the United

ates exceeding \$1,000 in amount be prosec in the Circuit Courts for the districts in which the claims originated was agreed to.

The bill in aid of the polar expedition designed by James Gordon Bennett was passed unani-

mously, without debate.

The Vice-President submitted a communication from the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the timber troubles in Montana.

Mr. Matthews said that the communication was a long one, and moved that it be referred to the Committeeson Public Lands without being read, and be printed in the Record. Mr. Sargent objected to it Uring printed in the

ir. Sargent objected to it being printed in the cord, but had no objection to printing it in the ail document form. He referred to the course he Secretary of the Interior in regard to timber tiers, and said that it would stop all industries many Western States and Territories. He had objection to giving to the public, in the usual nument form, anything that the Secretary might are to say in defense of his course, but he did recognize the right of a Cabinet Minister to ne upon the floor of the Senate and make a sech, or have printed in the Record a defense of course.

his course.

Mr. Matthews said that he desired to reply to
Mr. Sargent, and called for the reading of the
communication as a part of his speech, that it
might appear in the Record.

After debate upon points of order, Mr. Sargent
objected to the present consideration of the motion

mb.
shed business then came up, being these
aring the claim of Benjamin J. Holliday to
rt of Claims. Mr. Mitchell submitted a
ion to recommit the bill to the Committee
ms, with instructions to report to the Senate
mount, if any, is due claimant on account
plaim, and sald Committee shall-have power
laim, and sald Committee shall-have power

tem, which was not only self-sustaining but actually brought \$300,000 a year into the Treasury. He attributed parity to want of Consular agencies the decrease of American commerce. He declared himself in favor of voting Government aid to American commerce. Congress sullenly and stupidly refused to give aid to commerce, because the cry of Subsidy was rung in its ears. The great American question to-day was, now American producers could reach foreign consumers. He characterized the impending Tarift bill as: "the wooden horse" overlooking the wails and threatening the prosperity of the country. It was a direct attack on the agricultural interests, and got up in the interest of some little two-penny manufacturing institution. He regretted that there was a proposition to revise the tarift, but its promoters were vastly mistaken if they supposed they could pass it.

Returning to the question of subsidies, and referring particularly to the Brazilian trade, he declared himself ready to vote \$2100,000 or \$500,000 to an American steamship line to Brazil as having a tendency to revive American commerce, for in its revival there was increased protection to agricultural interests.

Mr. Cox (N. Y.) criticised Mr. Hewitt's speech of yesterday. The drift of that speech, he said, could not be misinterpreted. It was intended to quiet a title. His colleague was in great part responsible for the Electoral Commission, and he naturally desired to have the result certified as good. The result, however, each bad. No washing would rinse out the damned spot. With its stain the multitudiations seas would continue to be incarnadined till the present Executive retired for a better man. To-day a non-elected man held the high office of the Presidenty through a crime of a convicted forger, and that convicted forger had an important post in the Customs. He (Cox) had the other was, somewhat informally in the honest fervor of the moment, characterized the Civil-Service reform and an appointment's under the present Amministration, specimens of Ci purpose of suppressing obsects literature, which reversed the policy and practice of our Government since its foundation; that in the belief of your petitioners the Government of the United States was established under the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution for the more reneral purposes of government only, and for the protection, and not for the limitation, of the rights, personal liberty, freedom of conscience, of the press, of expression of opinion of your petitioners, plain violations of the letter and spirit of these fundamental principles of our Government, and they are capable of and are in fact being used for purposes of moral and religious pursecution. The petitioners pray that the statutes aforessaid may be repeated or materially modified, so that they cannot be used to abridge the freedom of the press or of conscience. A few names were signed to the petition, after which was the following: "And 50,000 others attached to petitions 210 feet long, flied with the House Committee on Revision of the Laws." The petition was referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws.

On motion of sir. Thurmin the, bill reported by the Committee on Judiciary, in regard to the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund, was taken up, and he spoke at length in favor thereof.

Mr. Thurman explained the provisions of the bill, and said it was fair and just, and no man rould day that it was liberal. After providing for a sinking tund, the Union Pacific Company could still declare dividends of 64 100 per cent un the rounds which the statute of the provision of the provision of the provision of the provision of paymans due from these Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund, the Union Pacific Company could still declare dividends of 64 100 per cent un the rounds and the Committee of the passage of th

THE NEW DOLLAR.

Pulladeliphia, March 12.—The Director of the Mint in this city has received instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury that he may pass over the counter at the Mint a limited sum of the newly-coined deliar in exchange for their full weight in gold, these sums to range from \$10 to \$100. For this purpose there will be deposited with the Superintendent to-morrow \$23,000 in new coin. The object of this is to allow all who may so desire to secure specimens of the new silver dollar. The first of the new coins was struck off yesterday, and the amount coined thus far is \$30,000.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

Political debauchery had been the rule, and issuful trustworthiness the exception.

Mr. Neal made a speech in defense of the Consular service and system.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned. After which notice was given of a Democratic caucus to-morrow evening.

The Senate went into executive session, and when the doors recovered the Senate sellourned.

After an explanation by Mr. Southard, disclaiming the authorship of the joint resolution in regard to the plural Executive head, the House went into committee of the whole on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill.

Mr. Hale spoke of the great importance of the Consular Appropriation bill.

Mr. Hale spoke of the great importance of the Consular service to the country. It was of vital consequence to commerce. It was the last service which any discriminating nation (having much commarce and desiring it to grow) would discourace. It was because the pending bill assailed both the diplomatic and consular service that he was now on the floor. The gentleman who had charge of the bill (Singleton) had spoken the other day about the necessity of economy. He (Hale) admitted that economy in Government expenditures, if seriously intended and if discriminatingly applied, was the primal duty of the Legislature, but he asserted that none of these gentlemen who set themselves up as advocates of economy could afford or should be permitted to direct their stroke in a single direction that would cripple the Government while they were inert and lax in the direction of schemes that raid on the Treasury and would if the end bankrupt it. He reminded Mr. Singleton that his name ha not appearse on voting against the bill for the relief of the owners of distilled spirits in bond-ded warehouses, which might have depleted the Treasury to the amount of from \$2,500,000 to \$4,00,000. Neither had any of the majority members on the Appropriation Committee voted against if. He recounted the various bills that were pending in this session intended to draw large amounts from the Treasury, and mostly for the benefit of Southers section of the country, and in regard to which he said their support would come mostly rom the Democratic side of the House, and he opposition to them from the Republican abde. Among them he enumerated the bill to pension and Col. Scott Sharply Interrogated at the Pennsylvania Meeting Yesterday.

Some of the Rear-Benchers Do Not Stay Backward Very Forwardly. The Great Magnate First Plump-

THE RAILWAYS.

ly Asked All About His Salary.

Delivery of a Speech Not Idolatrous in . Its References to Scott.

Preponderance of the Disgust Over the Stock of the Opposition.

Official Report of the Arrangemen in Relation to Bast-Bound Freights.

THE PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—It is quite mulikely that Col. Scott ever passed four hours more un-pleasantly than at the Pennsylvania Railroad meeting to-day. He was peppered with ques-tions from the beginning of the reading of his report until the end, but, though worked up at nes, he never lost his temper, and the oppos questions were often frivolous and ecessary. Nevertheless they let in good deal of light, and fur-hed some needed explanations. The greatest objection of the friends of the road was that all the inquiries were not in the spirit of riendly criticism, or as seeking for information, out seemingly for the purpose of putting the President at a disadvantage or manufacturing capital on which to attack the management. In fact, the friends of the road left Scott to fight et, the friends of the road left Scott to fight me and meet his enemies single-handed. Yet all this opposition amounts to nothing, for it reflects only an infinitely small amount of stock. There were more stock than all the saeakers put together, with the exception of the President. After the reading of the report had been ordered the first

Interruption was: Col. Scott replied: "The general expense of the office amounts to \$345,000, which includes the legal department and all general officers. My own salary, twice reduced, is \$34,000, which covers everything,—ail the offices that I hold. Vice-Presidents receive about \$12,000,

other officers get \$1,000 to \$10,000."

The President explained the reduction of the ties, and then was tackled on the Empire Trans portation topic. A dozen questions were put at him, and he explained that the road had to organize the transportation lines twenty years ago to meet competition. The Empire had brought a vast amount of business, but it had now cost them the oil traffic, and they had to buy it. They got it at their own valuation, and its profits would pay for it. The cost to the road was \$2,000,000 less

Scott next defended the Adams Express con tract, and said that the Western managers had arreed to maintain rates.

He was next called upon to explain the trust scheme, which he did, and, after a few speeches pro and con, Gen. Todd opened upon it. He sand:

supporting the bill, the speech just made would have removed that doubt. The bills which has gentleman had brought to the attention of the House, the Mississippi-Levee bill, the cotten-Tax bill, etc., were all old stagers, which had been first introduced while the Republicans had control of the House and of all the Departments of the Government. Reference to them, therefore, came with ill grace from a member of the Republican party which had roboed the people for the benefit of the Credit Mobilier of twice as much as would pay all the just claims of the South. Referring to Hewitt's speech yesterday, he said that gentleman had advocated Civil-Service reform. What was Civil-Service reform? He (Whithorne) was in favor of it if it meant putting Republicans out of office and Democrats in. [Townsend (N. Y.)—"That's the meaning of it; that's an good definition."], and he thought that was the reform needed by the best interests of the country; but if it were to be understood as a system whereby the people of the United States were to be tanght that a better and purer class of men than politicians was to be educated as a class to be inducted into office and maintained and supported there for life, he was not for such reform. He believed that was a heresy, monarchical in its tendency, and corrupting as any proposition could be a As an example of the foolish system of civil service, he stated that a man in New York had been refused a position of letter-carrier because he did not know the lattude of Calcutta.

Mr. Dunnell spoke in defense of the Consular systems. The objection I see, Mr. President, to the resolution is not that honest men cannot be found, but that it is impossible to organize that trust, and, if it were organized, it would be utterly impossible to operate it. There is to-day a deficit in this fand of \$3,000,000 to meet its indebtedness. If this be or \$3,000,000 to meet us indectedness. If this bettrue, it is impossible to set aside \$1,000,000 annually for the benefit of a sinking fund. They have not got it. How long will it take to absorb this debit? It will only take the abort period of 128 years! Notes that long will it take to absorb this debit? It will only take the short period of 138 years! When that sweet by-and-by comes, the very world will have forgotten where the tracks of the Pennsylvania Rairoad are laid to-day. If the revenues of this Company are not sufficient to pay the debts and disidends, let us acknowledge the fact, and I am willing to surrender my interest for years to come, providing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company can be put on an honest and fair footing. It is the duty of the Directors of this road to take care of the interests of the road, introduce reform, and cut down its corps of officers [cheers], and so reduce its expenses. I do not want to go into any statement of rumors; they can be heard everywhere; but I want to say that a radical change in management is demanded. We shut our eyes and ears to all the charges but that confidence has fallen with the results of last year. We cry for a hait, not only in its policy, but we demand that new blood shall be infused into its management. It must be understood that Philadelphia don't run the Pennsylvania Railroad, and that there is a increase interest of the Company held up in my little district. To my mind the proposition is a sham and a fraud, which will prove disastrous to the stockholders and to the Company. [Loud cheering.]

heering.]
Scott replied: cheering.]

Scott replied:

I believe the Directors have done their duty, and I challenge any man in this audience to point to any railroad in America, or any railroad in England, that will show the results we have shown during the year just ended. [Applause.] It is rather troublesome to be at work all day, and sometimes at night, to go along with all the labors of the largest corporation in the world, and joe told that we are a frand not suitable for our work and the management of the interests of this great work. If it is the desire of the stockholders to dispense with the management, let it be done without easting a stigma upon that management. I say, in contradiction to what has been said, that the management is as good as that of any railroad. [Applause.] I could not let that matter rest without calling attention to it. I want the stockholders of this Company to understand that, if it be their pleasure to make changes, to go on and do it—not, in so doing, to arraing sentlemen who have devoted the best part of their lives to the service of the road. I believe the Directors to be unexceptionable men. good men, faithful men. In regard to my own salary, as the question has been brought up, let me say that I get a little over \$24,000 a year; but I am President of this Company, with all its ramifications everywhere, and I am President of all its collateral branches and lines, and my compensation covers the compensation of the Presidents of all those roads. I get no additional salary from any other source than I have stated. I believe the company do as much work, if not more, than any similar staff of officers in the country. If I did not think they carned their money, I certainly would not be willing to pay it to them. They are good men, and achieve results that are certainly better than may be elsewhere found.

This practically ended the discussion, for, after a few desultory remarks, the folloresolution, offered by Mr. Steinmetz, amended by Col. Scott, was adopted: amended by Col. Scott, was adopted:

Resolved, That the annual report be referred to a committee of seven stockholders, to be appointed to act with the Directors, with instructions to make inquiry in regard to several items in said annual report, and more especially touching the proposition to create a trust for the purchase of certain securities, and report the results of said inquiries to an adjourned meeting of the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst.

The Committee will be appointed in the interest of the management, and the scheme will probably be accepted.

THE EAST-BOUND POOL. From the official report of the proceedings of the managers' meeting at New York last week, something like a clear idea of the arrangement in regard to East-bound freights made at that meeting can be formed, which could not be

ione from the meagre accounts received here-At the outset Mr. Fink made an elaborate address, expressing the hope that the meeting would not only advance rates, but would at the would not only advance rates, but would at the same time establish agreed divisions of tonnage among the roads. Its no other manner could the rates be maintained. If the companies could not agree upon the details of such divisions, the disputed points should be left to arbitration. No adverse decision of an arbitrator could be as injurious to any company's interest as a continuance of the present state of affairs. Messra. Blanchard, of the Eric, and McMullin, of the Chicago & Alton, spoke in support of Mr. Fink's position.

Mr. Hulbert, of the Indianapolis & St. Louis, then offered the following resolution:

Restored, That it is the sense of this meeting

then offered the following resolution:

Resolved. That it is the sense of this meeting that it is desirable to establish equitable agreed divisions on East-bound tonnage from the principal connecting points and districts; and that the Commissioners, he removed desirable ones.

for carrying the same into practical operation. And we agree to sold by the plan and percentage they may, after full hearing, so assign to each company, for the period of six months.

The representatives of all the roads voted in the allfurnative except Mr. Newell, of the Late Shore & Michigan Southern, who declined to vote because he was not authorized to act upon the subject until further conference with Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, the President of the Company.

At the evening session Mr. Hulbert offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resoluted That it is the sense of this meeting

ly adopted:

Resoluted. That is its the sense of this meeting that it is desirable to establish equitable agreed divisions of East-bound freight (not including live stock) from the principal competing points; and that the Commissioners be requested to report a detailed plan for carrying the same into effect, and we agree to abide, for the period of three mostles, by the plan and percentages they may, after full hearings, so assum to each company.

we agree to abide, for the period of three months, by the plan and percentages they may, after full hearings, so assign to each company.

The Commissioners who had been appointed a committee to recommend a plans for a division of the East-bound tonnage, to carry out the intention and spirit of the above resolution, submitted the following plan, which was unanimously adopted:

1. That the division 1. That the division shall be made from the fol-lowing points: Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Port-Huron, Toledo, St. Louis, Louisville, Mississippi Niver points, Clincinnati, Indianapolis, Peoria, and such additional points as may hereafter be found pecchang.

necessary.

2. The said division of business is to take effect on the same day that rates are restored.

3. From that day daily reports of the business transacted by each competing line be made to the Commissioner of the Western roads or agents appointed by hims and that a condensed statement of said reports be furnished to each competing road at each point.

East-bound tonnage, and shall endeavor to secure an agreement thereon between the railway companies interested.

The said Commissioners, in case of disagreement, shall determine the percentages of the tonnage to which each competing line is entitled, and prescribe the necessary rules and regulations for carrying the same into effect.

In case of a decision having to be made by the Commissioners, the several partner interested in the same shall present all information and facts bearing on the subject, and the same shall be taken into consideration by the Commissioners, without restriction as to any particular basis upon which said decision shall be made.

5. In case questions of any nature arise in the course of carrying out this agreement, or which are not provided for herein, and which cannot be settled between the interested parties, they shall be referred to the Commissioners for decision; and if such decision is not satisfactory to the parties interested, they may appeal to arbitrators to be selected by themselves; but pending such appeal the decision of the Commissioners shall be binding and shall be carried out.

6. No deviation from the rates which may be established from time to time shall be made by any of the roads except by authority of the Western Commissioner, and with a view of effecting the agreed division.

7. Pending the decision of the Commissioners

established from time to time shall be made by any of the roads except by authority of the Western Commissioner, and with a view of effecting the agreed division.

7. Pending the decision of the Commissioners regulating the division of business, they shall see that on road receives an undue proportion of business, and shall be empowered to take the necessary measures to prevent the same.

8. Should questions arise as to business of crossroads or feeders of the main lines, which cannot be satisfactorily adjusted in conformity with the object and intention of this agreement, the roads shall take such action as the Commissioners shall determine upon such traffic.

We recommend that this report, with such changes and amendments as may be made by this meeting, shall constitute a contract between the parties, and be signed by them. The Commissioners to secure the consent of the passics not represented, viz.: Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul; Chicago & Northwestern; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Clincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton; indianapolis, Chicanotia & Lewis; Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago; Atlantic & Great Western; Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western; Toledo, Peoria & Southwestern.

Mr. Bianchard offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That East-bound through rates be advanced on Monday, March 11, to the basis of 30

Resolved, That East-bound through rates be advanced on Monday, March 11, to the basis of 30 cents per 100 pounds, fourth class, Chicago is New York.

New York.

It will be seen from the above that it will be no easy matter to carry out the plan proposed by the Commissioners, and these gentlemen will soon find that the provisions of the agreement cannot be carried out. To make the arrangement effective the Commissioners need the energetic support of all the railroad-managers in the country, and this they will be unable to secure. On the contrary, some of the managers will throw all possible obstacles in their way. There is hardly a road in the list that will be satisfied with the portion allotted to it by the Commissioners, and the indications are that arbitrators will have to be appointed in every instance, and even then it is doubtful whether the roads would submit. But suppose the Commissioners even then it is doubtful whether the roads would submit. But suppose the Commissioners succeed in apportioning the business satisfactorily among the various roads leading East from the various Western points, yet a pool of this kind will call forth the bitter enmity of the shippers, because it places them completely at the mercy of the two—Commissioners, who can dictate to which road

ern points, yet a pool of this kind will call forth
the bitter enmity of the shippers, because it
places them completely at the mercy of the two
Commissioners, who can dietate to which road
the business is to be given. The shippers do not
oppose of this
irrangement, because under it
the rates have been raised. No one can find
fault with the rates established at the New York
meeting, for they are fair and couitable.
Fair and steady rates are preferable to
low and fluctuating ones. Suppose a number
of shippers join together and make all the
Northwestern shipments via Milwaukee instead
of via Chicago, in what way could Chicago check
this diversion of busipess! Under the agreement Chicago roads are not allowed to give extra inducements to bring the business this way,
and they have to sit still and see it going via
other points, until finally Chicago has dwindled
down to a mere way-station. Then there is a
provision in the agreement that if a road falls
behind in its division the Commissioner may allow that road to make a reduction in the rate
until it has caught up again. This would give
an advantage to certain shippers, which is anything but fair and equitable.

It is evident that the arrangement has been
made merely for effect, and most of the railroad managers themselves do not hesitate to
stigmatize it as a fraud and delusion. The insincerity of the getters-up of this pool can best
be seen by the fact that the agreement provides that the live-stock business shall be excluded from its operations. This is as much as
to say that this business shall remain controlled
by the "Eveners' Ring," one of the most abominable and corrupt rings ever established. So
opnoxious has it already become that, as a
final resort, the outraged public has petitioned
Congress to step in and provide relief, as shown
in a three-column dispatch from Washington
in yesterday's Traisunz. It is a well-established fact that the three live-stock eveners
receive annually, for doing little or no service,
from one to two million

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI. CINCINNATI, O., March 12.—The meeting of the Directors of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company, held in this city to-day, was impor-tant and interesting to the creditors and stockholders of that Company. The controversy which has existed since last October between the opposing factions—the one claiming to represent a New York interest, the other a Baltimore interest—was brought to an amicable con-clusion, both parties being satisfied that their interests were not antagonistic, and could be better promoted by working together in a friend-ly spirit. The validity of the election of what is

better promoted by working together in a friendly spirit. The validity of the election of what is known here as the regular Board was conceded. Two of the old members resigned, and Messrs. Ashley and Day, of New York, were appointed in their stead.

The report of the Receiver, made to the Circuit Court of the United States at Indianapolis, for the six months ending Jan. I, 1878, which showed the ability of the road to make net earnings exceeding the entire interest on the mortgage debt on the Ohio & Mississippi Railway proper, and which was regarded as exceedingly favorable in view of the low rates prevailing during that period, followed as it has been by a like favorable showing up to the present time, has induced the belief that the time has come for an earnest effort to restore the creditors of the Company, and remove any necessity for the continuance of the road in the hands of a Receiver. To this end a very strong Committee, consisting of Robert L. Cutting and W. F. D. Manice, of New York; John W. Garrett, of Baltimore; W. T. McClintock, of Chillicothe, O.; and Sir Alexander T. Galt, of Montreal, all representing very large interests both in bonds and stock, were appoint-

ed to consider and report at an early day a plan for the purpose named.

A noteworthy feature reported to the Board was the large increase of local freight and passenger business, which more than overcame the loss of through freight by reason of the withdrawal of the road from the fearful and rumous compelition which lately prevailed on the latter class of business. Much satisfaction is expressed at the result of the meeting and in the prospect for the future.

UNION PACIFIC.

is superintending raising the snow blockade, state that the road is now clear from Lodge Pole to Cheyenne, a distance of 119 miles. The cuts where all full of snow, and where there were fences. The trouble now is west from Chey-enne to Dale Creek, which section is being rap-idly cleared, and it is expected that the blockade will be entirely raised some time to-night. The passenger trains that have been laid up at North Platte and Sidney were started westward this afternoon, and are expected to reach Cheyenne some time to-night. The first East-bound train some time to-night. The first East-bound train detained at Laramie will start for Omaha as soon as the road is clear west of Cheyenne. It will not reach Omaha before late to-morrow night.

The Hon. J. H. Millard, Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, who was present at the recent meeting of the Union Pacific Directors at Boston, says the Black Hills Railroad will surely be built this year, starting from some point between Sidney and Cheyenne. The project was thoroughly discussed at the Directors' meeting, and nearly all were in favor of it, especially Jay Gould, who was very enthusiastic. The first E5 miles will be rapidly laid. Work will begin early in April. The road will be expended into the Black Hills by next falt. Kapid City will probably be the northern terminus.

C., M. & ST. P. R. R. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKER, March 12.—The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company for the month of February are \$666,853.24. were \$403,883.44,-an increase of \$262,970.80. This is a good showing, when the terrible condi-tion of the country roads is remembered. A large amount of produce still remains to be marketed along the lines of this road in Wis-consin, lowa, and Minnesota.

Ĉ., B. I. & P. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 11.—The Chicago Rock Island & Pacifie has just finished a three Kellogg, which greatly hindered freight-traffic. The steam shovels and graders have been moved to two heavy grades near Grinneli. It will take two years to complete the work, and, when done, the expense of freight-trains will be largely reduced, while trains can be materially in-

ITEMS.
The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad carned \$55,063.06 gross during the month of February. The representatives of the roads leading to the Mississippi River meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel to establish a summer tariff to those

Mr. Robert Harris, President, and Mr. J. M. Walker, General Solicitor, of the Chicago, Bur ington & Quincy, and several of the second nortgage bondholders who purchased the Chi-ago & Iowa Railroad at the foreclosure sale ast Saturday, have gone to inspect their newly-equired property.

The Wisconsin Central Railroad has made arrangements with Leopold & Austrian's Lake Superior Line whereby the boats of the latter will sconnect dering the coming summer with the trains of the former at Ashlam, to take excursionists and others directly to all north and south shore points on Lake Superior.

The Illinois Central Railroad has concluded its negotiations with the Chicago & Northwest ern Railroad for using the latter as the connection with its Iowa Line, instead of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad. The new arrangement will go into effect on the 1st of May, provided it is affirmed by the Boards of the two roads, to whom the matter has to be submitted.

The General Ticket and Passenger Agents' Association, which held its regular annual meeting at Jacksonville, Fla., on the 8th and 9th of this month, has elected Mr. S. F. Pearson, of the Cleveland, Columbas, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, President of the Association for the ensuing year, and Mr. S. C. Boylston, of the Savannah & Charleston Railroad, Vice-President. Mr. George Heafford, of the Mis-President. Mr. George Heafford, of the Mis sourl Pacific Railroad, delivered a very amusing address, and Mr. C. P. Atmore, of the Louis ville, Nashville & Great Southern Railroad, was has been fixed upon as the place for holding

CANADA.

Early Navigation — Sulcide—Obituary — Pru-dent Canadians Alarmed at Present Ex-penditures—Other Affairs. Special Dispatch to The Tribune

OWEN SOUND, Ont., March 12.-The steame Bella arrived from Meaford this afternoon with passengers and freight. She leaved again in the The weather is beautiful and mild.

BRIGHTON, Out., March 12.-James Alexan der, a well-to-do and respectable farmer, residing a mile from this village, committed suicide to-day by first cutting the arteries in each arm, and then his throat, with a razor.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, March 12.—Maj. Ward, who has been a guest of the Governor-General for some three months past, died at 3 o'clock this afternoon from inflammation of the bowels, caused by a severe cold contracted while skating a few days ago. Maj. Ward was a cousin of Capt. Ward, aide-de-camp to Lord Dufferin. This is the first death that has taken place at Rideau Hall, the

Vice-Regal residence.

A delegation from St. John, N. B., have had A delegation from St. John, N. B., have had an interview with the Premier in reference to St. John Harbor. The Government proposed to place the harbor in Commission; to loan the Commission \$500,000, at 5 per cent, for improvements; and to authorize the issue of bonds to the amount of \$500,000 for the purchase of the corporation's whatves and other harbor-property. The delegates left for home to place the proposal before the Common Conneil.

The revenue of the Dominion for the month ending the 28th of February was \$1,962,368; expenditures, \$2,919,844.

MONTREAL, March 12.—The cloud that was suspended over the Merchants' Bank yesterday was dispelled to-day, and with manifestations of returning confidence the stock advanced to \$25%, closing strong.

The Railway Steel & Plant Compeny of Manchester, England, made a setsure-revendication of 2,698 tons of steel rails, valued at \$115,000, sold to Bowen & Woodward, contractors, Sherbrooke, for the Quebec Central Railway, and which had not been paid for. The rails are stored here, and, it is alleged, have been pledged, for advances, to the Bank of Montreal and others.

The Iriah Catholic Union is determined to have a public procession on St. Patrick's Day.

Appetial Disputch to The Tribuna.

TORONTO, March 12.—The Monstary Times, in an article on the increase of the public debt, says:

Within a period of eleven years the public debt

Toronto, March 12.—The Monetary Times, in an article on the increase of the public debt, says:

Within a period of eleven years the public debt of Canada has undergone an increase which it is not possible for thoughtful persons to recard without alarm. Commencing in 1807 at \$93, 046, 051, the amount rose by constant gradations to \$174.675, 834 in 1877. This process of piting, up debt is still going on, and there is no prospect of its stopping till the Pacific Rialroad is built. The prospect is, that the Canada Government will have to find all the capital necessary to complete this gingantic undertaking, and it can do so only in one way, —by adding to the public debt, the whole smount of which, when this road is built, eannot be much less than \$250,000,000. It is obvious that, without a considerable augmentation of population, this country cannot bear the burden of such a debt without being greatly embarrassed. With our present population, no customs-tariff which it would be possible to frame would bring the required revenue. In piling up debt at the rate we have been doing, the normal consition of trade is a large excess of imports over exports.

The Times quotes figures showing the extent to which the imports, year by year, since 1868, have exceeded the exports, and the total give the sum of \$235,746,000. The article concludes:

If we would avoid national bankrupter, we must be in a position to astisty the semi-annual demands for interest on the public debt without borrowing. Greatly as the resources of the country, have increased much faster. It is time to call a halt, or, at the very least, slacken pace conside.ably.

Several deaths from typhold-fever have recently taken place in the Central Prison here, caused by defeative derivage and the use of impure water. It is nuderstood there are now

AT ROCHELLE, ILL. ROCHELLE, Ill., March 12.—A fire ROCHELLE, Ill., March 12.—A fire occurred here at 3:50 this morning. It broke out in a building owned by Charles H. Gates, and occupled by Charles Brooks as a baker and board-ing-house. Being a wooden building, the flames soon spread to a building owned by William Healy, and occupied as a saloon, and to a meat-market owned and occupied by Elijah Taylor. These huildings were entirely nestroyed, and one occupied by John Jones as a saloon was partially destroyed. Loss about \$19,000 on buildings, besides stock; insurance about \$5,000. But for the prompt and energetic action of our fire department, under the direction of Fire-Marshal Otts, much greater damage must have been done. This is the first fire since the circ of our new water-works, and every one is gratified with its success. Our little town feels more than ever secure under its protection, and we feel that the water-works fully paid for themselves last night.

AT BLISSFIELD, MICH. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., March 12.—Blisatield, in this county, had a \$3,000 fire this morning, destroy-ing Rhodes & Mann's meat-market, and the hotel-building adjoining known as the Fonger pants had a narrow escape with life. One woman was badly hurt jumping from a rear window. Some saltpetre and powder stored in the market exploded, damaging adjacent property. A \$500 policy on Fonger's property in the New York Home is payable to Will Carleton, the well-known poet, who held a mortgage thereon.

AT NORTH BOSCOWEN. N. H. CONCORD, N. H., March 12.—The main building of the Merrimack County Poor farm buildings at North Boscowen, consisting of the central structure, four stories, and two wings, each three stories, burned this afternoon, with most of its contents. Loss about \$18,000; partially insured. The buildings were occupied by 180 paupers, all of whom it is believed got out safely.

CHICAGO. A still alarm to Engine Company No. 4 last evening was caused by a lot of corn-huske catching fire from unknown causes in the shop of P. Adams, No. 330 North avenue. No d The alarm from Box 441 at 6:55 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the oil-room at the West Division Water-Works. Damage to oils, \$150; to building, \$50. Cause unknown.

AT NEW HAVEN.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 12.—The American Brush Company's factory was burned by an ncendiary last night. Loss, \$25,000; no in

BURIED IN THE SNOW.

unt of the Recent Fearful Storm

Wyoming—Loss of Life and Great Destruction of Live Stock.

Sherman, Wyo., March 12.—On Thursday about midnight a storm of snow and wind set in, covering the entire country from Green River, Wy J., to North Platte, Neb., a distance of 550 miles. miles. It proved to be by far the severes storm known since the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. The storm continued without abatement until Sunday morning, making it impossible for a person to go out without almost certain death. Since the storm has subsided the bodies of a number of persons have been found who died from exposure. Two soldiers perished between Fort Randall and Cheyenne, a distance of three miles. Four men, with an ox team, were caught fifty miles northwest of Cheyenne. Three of them reached the railroad on Sunday, terribly frozen, and will probably lose their feet. The fourth man and the cattle perished. Three ranchmen were found dead a short distance north of Cooper Lake. It is probable this is only a small part of those that have died from the effects of the storm. One ranchman lost 10,000 sheep near Egbert One ranchman lost 10,000 sheep near Egbert Station. Many other cases are reported of loss

The snow is drifted in immense piles wherever there is any place to form a drift. Every cut in the railroad trace was filled with snow and san The sheds were also full. The railroad company had their forces out before the storm subsided on Sunday, and have been constantly at work with four snow plows at different points with all the men they could work. The different forces met at this point to-night at 9 o'clock, having cleared 550 miles in less than three days.

with all the men they could work. The different forces met at this point to-night at 9 o'clock, having cleared 550 miles in less than three days. All trains will be immediately started, and no further detention is anticipated. The passengers were all located where they could be well fed and taken care ot, and those who have been located where they could see the progress of the storm and the efforts made to open the road accord the railroad officers and men the greatest praise for the result accomplished.

Chryknns, Wy, March 12.—The snow-bleck-ade on the Union Pacific is raised. Assistant, General Superintendent J. T. Clark, from the East, met Superintendent Davis in the long cut east of this city at noon, and cleared it. Two trains which in anticipation had started from Sidney soon, passed through, arriving here at and 5 this p. m. Two more will arrive at 11 to-night. The complined forces of these two officers immediately proceeded westward, and, notwithstanding the immense drifts, succeeded in clearing every obstacle, some of the cuts being twenty-five to thirty feet deep, and to-night they met the party from the Western Division at Sherman, and leave a clear track from Omaha to Ogden. To make assurance doubly sure, their respective trains will pass over the ground early in the morning, and subsequently all the delayed trains will start from Cheyenne and Laramie. Passengers from the train which laid so long at Antelope state that they had an abundance of provisions, and were well carred for by the railroad people, whom they give credit for sparing neither money nor labor to get them to their destination. The others, at Laramie, of course had plenty. The Colorado Central and Denver Pacific are still anow-bound, the former with fair prospects of clearing the track to-morrow, their train having returned to Denver awaiting that event. Telegraphic communication is open northward to Custer, which reports four feet of snow between that point and Deadwood. The recent storm was as severe at Forts McKinney, Fetterman,

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF STONAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake Region, partly cloudy weather and light local rains, stationary or slowly-rising barometer, northeast to north west winds, and no change in the temperature.



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SECURED TO ALL

ELECTRICITY. NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY.

The current issue of the ELEC. TRIC QUARTERLY contains valuable information for Invalids and those suffering from Nervous, Exhausting and Painful Diseases. It treats upon the laws of hygiene and physical culture, and shows how perfect bodily health and energy may be fully regained by means of

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Neuralgia, Nervousness Dyspepsia, Indiges Constipation, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Indigestion, Lumbago, Female Complain Aches and Paine, Spinal Diseases, General Debility, Catarrh, Head Troubles, Nervous Complaints, Nervous Debility, General III-Health Liver Complaint, Deafness, Kidney Disease, Decline, etc.

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COUNTY A

Opening the Bio

They Are Referred to Up for a l

An adjourned meeting

held resterday a ers were pre

THE COUNTY A for the last quarter was s It showed that 5,668 fami 3,491 on the West Sid 1,063 on the South Side. pers sent to the County I ber sent to the Hospit nedical orders 573. The to the County Court for 43; bread, \$11,429.08; \$3,692.50; wood and exportation,\$884.55; media portation, \$55.35; medic 75; burial orders, \$259, enlaries, \$6,611; watchi portant business, on mor proposals for furnishing the year were taken po

year were taken up The bids for printing opened. They covered and the bidders were Jones, Cameron, Amber Hazlitt & Reed, Culver, S. Elwell & Co., Clark S. Elwell & Co., Clark c
ny, Chicaro Legat Ness
Goldsmith & Co., and s
After a few of the bid
Senne called Mr. Fitzge
sequently, on motion of
went into Committee
Conly was put in the ch
Mr. Burling moved th
be referred to the Fri
after some discussion it
mend.

after some discussion is mend.
The bids for supplying They were as follows: gallon; W. P. Gray, 15/2 18/5 cents; William Low Carthy, 13 cents for the Hospi at 14 to 14 cents.
The bids for ciothing competitors were C. P. kopi, Barbe & Co., Cla and Samuel Engel.
The bids for bread we the price named being Burk & Co., \$2.56;
Woltz, \$2.94; W. H. M. McCov. \$2.97; Duffy Woltz, \$2.94; W. H. McCoy, \$2.97; Duffy I Gowan, \$2.78; and Jam The bidds for grooter The bidders were R. den & Co., J. B. Quint seel Bros., McKindley, J. Neuberger & Bros. were from Furstenber Field, Leiter & Co., at for flour were from L Wield, Leiter & Co., an for flour were from I. Barren & Burningham W. Neidert & Co. The from H. A. Hurlbut & tin, McDonaid & aCo., Fitzgeraid, and E. Am for tin and hardw. Busse & Co., Sokup man, Alexander Borm Mathews, Bramball, Deins, Oswald & Kruger, butter and cheese the Co., Florence Donovader, Smith & Collins, Boenert, Thomas Pal George Middendorf, a bids for boots and ab Bassett & Co., T. Schu Co., M. D. Wells & C. The bids for drugs wer mer & Co., J. C. Boere John Heiland, H. C. H. A. Hurlbut & Co. berg & Co.

> Mr. Senne moved a the Committee on Put fore been done.
>
> After some discus Senne was voted down fitzgeraid prevailed.
>
> As soon as the vote mittee Clerk handed of paper with somethi was a part of the program on the Chairman's beckened to Mulloy to stepped down, met his ear (in reference to took his place in the meaning, as will herea Immediately upon Fitzgeraid moved the report progress, which then took the floor, as

then took the floor, at paper written by the C tention had been calle report. He read as for dor committee of the consideration the plies, would recomme ceived for printing, referred to the Committee of for further committee of five C Cleary, Conly, Lenzer further recommend the with the advertisement bids.

bids.

Upon the conclus Sponford jumped to proceeding was outre there was a well-laid fraud the public, an bidders. The schem menced in iniquity, afid he would warn tagainst what they was the was received a gentleman. As soon as quiet ford proceeded. H ford proceeded. He again as outrageous recoil on its origins take the bids aw Public Service, again reason was that the Committee would a big awards to the figure awards to the figure awards to the figure awards windlers. He then that it was a awind calling attention to the as a member of that it was a swind calling attention to up as a member of the bids by his own dequate to express duct on the part of spectable.

Friggerald again pion of the fraud, a way that he had by Mr. Spofford in 5 been saleep,—aslee

The proposition of and a villatory, and deserved blows to resent, and moved the Public-Service Mr. Wheeler fo speech.

Mr. Sonford had come useless to e

ELTS AND BANDS.

ED VITAL ENFRRY

RMACHER'S

NDS. wn Curative Agent! perfected Curative apto the body mild and

ents of Electricity, and manner that the most mplicated diseases yield influence after every treatment has failed. able to either sex, the and, although applied patient himself, exert recuperative influence entire economy. The egins at once, as soon and is applied, and the ptible almost from the rded incurable and of rield to their mild but ice. In no case can

e attended with the cts. The action peneorgan, and thus pro-Excretion, Nutrition, restoring health and ilitated constitution. uable qualities and edical purposes obonce full recognition the elite of the medhome and abroad. the utmost degree in application, and self-applicable by the

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cline, etc. PAMPHLET and TED JOURNAL,

GALVANIC CO., CINCINNATI, O.

NEW YORK OFFICE: et, Chicago.

Opening the Bids for Furnishing Supplies.

They Are Referred to a Committee Gotten Up for a Purpose.

Reconsideration of the Vote Reducing the Allowance for Dieting Prisoners.

An adjourned meeting of the County Board was held resterday afternoon. All the mem-bers were present, the special object being to THE COUNTY AGENT'S REPORT

for the last quarter was submitted and referred. It showed that 5,668 families had been relieved, 3,491 on the West Side, 1,114 North Side, and 1,083 on the South Side. The number of pau-persent to the County Farm was 277, the num-ber sent to the Hospital 315, and number of medical orders 575. The number of iname sent to the County Court for trial was 54. The expread, \$11,422.06; meat, \$14,329.44; shoes, 8; pread, \$1,223.00; meat, \$13,327.41; snoes, \$2,692.80; wood and coal, \$19,447.76; transportation, \$384.55; medical merchandise, \$241.-75; burial orders, \$259.50; printing, \$355.75; mlaries, \$6,611; watchmen, \$1,300; office expenses, \$44.40; total, \$61,760.73.

After the transaction of some further unim-ntant business, on motion of Mr. Mulloy, the roposals for furnishing the county supplies for the year were taken up and opened.

The bids for printing and stationery were first and the bidders were as follows: J. M. W. Jones, Cameron, Amberg & Co., F. A. Pierce, Hazlitt & Reed, Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., J. 8. Elwell & Co., Clark & Edwards, M. B. Ken-8. Elwell & Co., Clark & Edwards, M. B. Kenny, Chicago Leggi News Company, Max Stern, Goldsmith & Co., and Floto & Meinger.

After a few of the bids had been opened Mr. Senne called Mr. Fitzgerald to the chair. Subsequently, on motion of Mr. Mulloy, the Board tent into Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Conly was put in the chair.

Mr. Burling moved that the bids for printing be referred to the Printing Committee, and after some discussion it was agreed to so recommend.

mend.

The bids for supplying milk were then opened.
They were as follows: W. Kalze, 15 cents per gallon; W. P. Gray, 153 cents; C. Harms, 11 to 13% cents; William Lowry, 9 cents; Dennis McCarthy, 18 cents for the Insane Asylum and 11% cents for the Hospital; and W. M. Devine,

114; cents for the Hospital; and W. M. Devine, 11 to 14 cents.

The hids for clothing were next opened. The competitors were C. P. Kellogg & Co., Rindskopf, Barbe & Co., Clayburgh, Einstein & Co., and Samuel Engel.

The bids for bread were next read, as follows, the price named being for 100 pounds: John Burk & Co., \$2.50; — Klenhaus, \$2.75; F. Woltz, \$2.94; W. H. Aldrich & Co., \$2.98; W. McCoy, \$2.97; Duffy Bros., \$2.20; Angus McGowan, \$2.75; and James Wischart, \$2.80.

The bids for groceries were next opened. McCoy, \$2.97; Puffy Bros., \$2.20; Angus McGowan, \$2.75; and James Wischart, \$2.80.

The bids for groceries were next opened. The bids for groceries were next opened. The bidsers were R. H. Goodrich, D. G. Borden & Co., J. B. Quinn, John Reinhardt, Russell Bros., McKindley, Glichrist & Co., and A. J. Neuberger & Bros. The bids for for groced were from Furstenberg & Co., Emil Wilken, Field, Leiter & Co., and Race Bros. The bids for nour were from Lynch Bros., Fred Wolf, Barren & Burningham, C. R. Hewitt, and H. W. Neidert & Co. The bids for liquors were from H. A. Hurlbut & Co., Lawrence & Martin, McDonald & Co., M. W. Kerwin, Michael Fitzgerald, and E. Ammon & Co. The bid for tin and hardware were from G. A. Busse & Co., Sokup & Co., Charles Thielman, Alexander Borme, Fred Sommer, F. A. Mathews, Bramhall, Dean & Co., Jones & Stebmis, Oswald & Kruger, William Sanderson. For butter and cheese the bidders were P. Moran & Co., Florence Donovan, H. H. Berven, Schroeder, Smith & Collins, Peotone, Ill.; Frederick Boenert, Thomas Palmer, Dennis McCarthy, George Middendorf, and G. E. Beckwith. The bids for boots and shoes were from Doggett, Bassett & Co., T. Schultz, S. Deidrick, Affeld & Sassett & Go., T. Deidrick, Affeld & Sassett & Co., T. Schultz, S. Deidrick, Affeld & Bassett & Co., T. Schultz, S. Deidrick, Affeld & George Middendorf, and G. E. Beckwith. The bids for boots and shoes were from Doggett, Bassett & Co., T. Schultz, S. Deidrick, Affeld & Co., M. D. Weils & Co., and Patrick Gilmore. The bids for drugs were from Morrison, Plummer & Co., J. C. Boerchert, Krems & Gerhardy, John Heiland, H. C. Buchener, Gale & Blocki, H. A. Hurlbut & Co., and Lord, Stoughtenward & Co.

when the reading of the proposals had been completed, Mr. Fitzgerald moved that the Committee select a special committee of five from the Hospital Committee and the Committee on Public Charities, and that it be recommended to the Bload that all the hids be referred to said

Public Charities, and that it be recommended to the Board that all the bids be referred to said Committee.

Mr. Senne moved as an amendment that it be recommended that the bids be all referred to the Committee on Public Service, as has heretofore been done.

After some discussion the motion of Mr. Senne was voted down and the motion of Mr. Fitzgeraid prevailed.

As soon as the vote was announced the Committee Clerk handed Conly, Chairman, a piece of paper with something written on it, which was a part of the programme. This was placed on the Chairman's desk, whereupon Conly beckoned to Mulloy to take his place. He then stepped down, met Mulloy, and whispered in his ear (in reference to the paper), and Mulloy took his place in the chair. All of this had a meaning, as will hereafter appear.

Immediately upon Mulloy's taking the chair, Fitzgeraid moved that the Committee rise and report progress, which prevailed.

MULLOY

then took the floor, and holding in his hand the paper written by the Clerk, and to which his attention had been called by Conly, proceeded to report. He read as follows:

Your Cosmittee of the Whole, who have had under consideration the various proposals for supplies, would recommend that the various bids received for printing, stationery, and binding be referred to the Committee on Printing and Stationery for further consideration, and that the remainder of the bids received be referred as Sub-Committee of five Commissioners, as follows: Cleary, Conly, Lenzen, Tabor, and Wheeler, and durther recommend that all parties not complying with the advertisement be allowed to correct their bids.

Upon the conclusion of the reading, Mr.

with the advertisement be allowed to correct their bids.

Upon the conclusion of the reading, Mr. Spofford jumped to his feet. He said the whole proceeding was outrageous in the extreme, and there was a well-laid conspiracy on hand to defraud the public, and to impose on honorable bidders. The scheme, he said, had been commenced in iniquity, and would end in villainy, and he would warn those who were parties to it against what they were about to do.

Mr. Fitzgerald, squirming under the castigation he was receiving, called Mr. Spofford to order, and said a great many things unbecoming a gentleman.

der, and said a great many things unbecoming a gentleman.

As soon as quiet had been restored Mr. Spofford proceeded. He denounced the proceeding arain as outrageous, and predicted that it would recoil on its originators. It was proposed to take the bids away from the Committee on Public Service, against all precedent, and the reason was that the schemers feared that the Committee would not report favorable to making awards to the favorites of the "Ring." The movement he characterized as an unblushing, barefaced swindle, and the parties to it as swindlers. He then proceeded to demonstrate that it was a swindle by turning to Conly and calling attention to how he (Conly) had turned up as a member of the Committee to pass on the bids by his own appointment. The whole deal was a base conspiracy, and language was inadequate to express his contempt for such conduct on the part of men who claimed to be respectable.

duct on the part of men who claimed to be respectable.

Fitzgerald again interrupted him as the champion of the fraud, and said to him in his peculiar way that he had been asleep.

Mr. Spofford in reply confessed that he had been asleep,—asleep to the aims of the "Ring" in the letting of the meat contract and many other things. They had stolen before his eves, but he would not sit passively by and witness it. His eyes were now opened, and the wickedness of the mob had fully dawned upon him, and he proposed to speak his mind without fear or favor, and to call things by their right name. The proposition on foot was a fraud, a swindle, and a villainy, and in conclusion he dealt many deserved blows to the mob which they could not resent, and moved that the bids be referred to the Public-Service Committee.

Mr. Wheeler followed in a milk-and-water speech.

Mr. Senne said he beautifu indexed all that

Mr. Wheeler followed in a milk-and-water speech.

Mr. Senne said he heartily indorsed all that Mr. Sponford had said, adding that it had become useless to endeavor to do what was right, since the old crowd were so seared from experience in evil-doing.

Mr. Sponford's motion was lost by a vote of 9 to 6, Fitzgerald, Meyer, and Tabor voting with the mob.

Mr. Fitzgerald then moved the adoption of the report read by Mulloy, a half-a-dozen seconded it, and it was adopted by the following vote:

Yeus-Bradley, Cleary, Conly, Fitzgersid, Hoff-nan, Lenzen, Meyer, Mulloy, Tabor-9. Nan-Ayars, Boese, Burling, Spofford, Wheeler,

ration, and Ayars seconded Mr. Fitzgerald moved to table the motion, and the twin-reformer, Tabor, seconded it very

The motion to table prevailed by a vote of 8 to 7, Fitzgerald, Meyer, and Tabor voting with to 7, Fitzgerald, Meyer, and Tabor voting the crowd.

Mr. Fitzgerald then inflicted the Board with another speech. He denounced Spofford as being everything that was bad, and said he was the only dishonest man in the Board,—a rattlesnake upon whose head everybody ought to trample. Mr. Spofford said he could stand any amount of shuse from such a low, vile, and ignorant

upon whose head everybody ought to trample.

Mr. Spofford stild he could stand any amount of abuse from such a low, vile, and ignorant source. He remembered that throughout last year Fitzgerald had denounced all of the old crowd as thieves,—the very men he was now affiliating with and backing in iniquitous schemes. Their schemes of a year ago, when Fitzgerald knew them only as thieves, paled into insignificance when compared with the schemes of today, and he was the last man in the world to prate about honesty, for he evidently did not know the meaning of the word. The speaker was willing to be judged by his acts, and to let Fitzgerald's political friends—the men who had elected him—be the judged. They were coming to him every day and denouncing Fitzgerald in unmeasured terms, and there could not possibly be any denunciations more bitter. He had nothing but facts to deal with, and he wanted his assailants to understand once and for all that he was ever prepared to meet their attacks and would ask no quarter.

Mr. Burling said he wanted no part in the bersonal controversy, but he was estisfied that the Board by its action was heaping wrath on its own head. The bids belonged to the Committee.

Mr. Fitzgerald again came to the front. He was covered to the Service, heapy and the body the belonged to the Committee.

Mr. Fitzgerald again came to the front. He was opposed to Mr. Senne being added to the Committee, and all that could be made out of his opposition was that he was afraid Senne would be in the way of certain bargains and sales with contractors, and might expose the inwardness of the contemplated jobs in furnishing the country's supplies. He moved the tabling of the motion, and his motion prevailed by the following vote:

Yeas—Cleary, Conly, Fitzgerall, Hoffmann, Lenzen, Meyer, Malloy, Tabor, Senne—9.

Nays—Ayars, Boese, Bradley, Burling, Spafford, Wheeler—6.

DIETING PRISONERS.

A communication was then read from Sheriff Kern protesting against the action of the Board in reducing his per diem for diffting prisoners, and asking that the subject be reconsidered. He set forth that the Board had no right to change the price, because he had a contract with, the county, and had contracted with dealers to supply him provisions, etc., which extended through his term of office, and, furthermore, that he could not feed the prisoners for 25 cents.

Mr. Fitzgerald moved that the communica-Mr. Fitzgerald again came to the front. He

more, that he could not feed the prisoners for 25 cents.

Mr. Fitzgerald moved that the communication be referred to the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts, and the motion prevailed. He then proceeded to speak on the dieting question, and to frame a filmsy excuse for reinstating the old price for dieting. He said he had been complimented by the press for voting to reduce, and that in so voting he had endeavored to be consistent, for when he first came into the Board he tried to reduce the allowance to 20 cents. Since yoting, however, he had talked to attorneys on the subject and found that the Board could not in law change the price. The County Attorney had told him it was illegal, eta. [The Attorney denies this.] He did not want to do an illegal act, and thought the best thing would be to reconsider the action of the Board on the subject, and refer the whole matter to the County Attorney. If it was found that the Board could reduce the allowance, it could be done.

Mr. Burling saw no reason why a reconsideration should be had. If the Sheriff was entitled to 35 cents, the Board could not keep him out of it. It would be time enough to reconsider the subject when legal advice was had.

Mr. Spofford was opposed to reconsidering. The allowance of 25 cents was very liberal, and, if the law compelled the allowance of a greater sun, the allowance could be made at any time.

remedied. A delay of a few days could do no harm.

Mr. Fitzgerald wanted the reconsideration at once, and moved it. The motion prevailed by the following vote:

Yeas-Bradley, Cleary, Conly, Fitzgerald, Hoffmann, Lenzen, Mulloy, Tabor-8.

Nays-Ayars, Boese, Burling, Meyer, Spofford, Wheeler, Senne-7.

Mr. Burling offered a resolution providing for cutting off Sexton's \$3 per thousand extra for brick used in the Court-House, and it was laid over under the rules.

The Committee on Public Service reported fixing the polling places for the town election in the several towns. No important changes were recommended, and the report was adopted.

Mr. Bradley moved that the Board throw its protecting arm around the employes at the Insane Asylum and Poor-House, pending the coming investigation there, to insure their testifying without fear of being discharged.

The motion elicited considerable discussion.

tifying without fear of being discharged.

The motion elicited considerable discussion, and was adopted, so witnesses can unbosom themselves freely when called upon.

On motion of Mr. Burling, the Investigating Committee was empowered to employ a shorthand reporter to take the evidence, and the Board adjourned until Monday.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

TO THE DEATH. Like wine I pour my love out, rare and red, O my beloved! I pour it at your feet. You never heed the warm, effulgent flood: Ah, God! I would it were my wild heart's blood That crimsoned the dry sands beneath your tread Mayhap you'd prize my love if I were dead, And press vain kisses on my cheek and brow, And weep remorseful tears upon my face.

For such a little meed of after-grace,
For tardy recompense so bitter-sweet,
I'd plunge a dagger in my passionate heart,
And feel my life drip out with rapturous pain
If you but held me to your tender breast,

And little description of a little rest.

And kissed me into dreams of endless rest!
FANNY DRISCOLL. "DON'T I TOLD YOU SO!" One night last week a jolly old German farm-One night last week a jolly old German farmer rode to Chestnut Hill from Whitemarsh after a physician for his wife, who was very sick. He dismounted from his horse in front of a saloon just as the boys inside had began to make merry over the first keg of beer. He approached and looked cautiously around the scene. The foaming glasses were held high above the heads of the revelers, as one of the number pronounced a toast appropriate to the occasion.

The silent watcher licked his lips and wished his errand had been one not requiring so much dispatch. He was turning reluctantly away, when the crowd saw him.

"Hallo!" they shouted, "there's Fritz. Bring him in!"

him in!"
He was laid hold upon and hauled up to the

He was laid hold upon and hauled up to the bar, all the time protesting.

"Poys, I was in a quick hurry. Old wooman sick like the tuyval. I was come mit der doctor, sooner as lightnin!"

"Well, you can take some beer while you're here, and kill two birds with one stone," was the reply.

"Yaas, I kill won chicken mit a couple of these word der ole yooman die mitout der toe-"Yass, I kill von chicken hat a couple of stones, und der ole vooman die mitout der toctor, I ton't forget myself of it, eh?"

"Oh, she won't die. You don't get ber often, and you've got the old woman all the time. Fill 'em up again."

"Yass, I got her all de time, but exposen, she go dade, I don't have her any more sometieth awar."

she go dade, I don't have her any more somedimes. It's better to go mit ter toctor, seldom right away."

But he didn't go. As one glass after another was forced upon him by the reckless crowd, the object of his errand was floated further and further from his vision, until it was carried out of his mind altogether, and his voice, untinged with sinitety, joined in the drinking songs, and srose above all others.

Thus he was found by his son, late that night. The boy grasped him by the sleeve, and said:

"Fader, come home."

Fritz turned, and at the sight of his boy a great fear arose in his mind, swept away the fumes of beer, and brought him to a sense of the effunction. In an awe-struck tone he saked:

"Yawauth, how you was come heres! Vas somedings ter matter!"

"Yaw," replied the boy.

"Vell, spoke upabout it. Vasder ole vooman—vas your mudder—is she dade! I can sthand dem best. Don't keep your fader in expense, poy. Sphid it out. Vas ve a couple of orphanses, Yawcub!"

"Nein," answered the boy, "you vas anuder. A leedle baby coom mit der house."

Fritz was overcome for a moment, but finally stammered out:

"Yos dot so! I expose it was not so soon already. Vell—vell, in der middle of life, we don't know vot's to turn next up. Men exposes. Fill np der glasses."

The boy ventured to ask the old man why, he had not seen the doctor.

Vy, did she want a toctor? Petter she told me so. I get him pooty quick. Navare mind, I safe more as ten dollar toctor bill on dat baby. Dot vos a good child. Fill up der glasses, Whooray for dat little buck baby? Ve yon't go home till yesterday."

Fritz got home at last, and was in Chestuat

Hill again in a couple of days after some cine. The boys couldn't get him back and he said to them:
"You bate I tend to my peesness now."

A RIVAL TO THE SEA-SERPENT.

New York Induse.

The sea-serpent has a rival. It is a land animal; an animal as large, as fantastic, and as clusive as the celebrated monster of the sea,—

The sea-serpent has a rival. It is a land animal; an animal as large, as fantastic, and as elusive as the celebrated monster of the sea,—and at least twice as mysterious.

The minhocao is the new wonder. A very slight change in its name might have prejided the world against it—as for instance, if it had been baptized minhoaxo. It is well fathered in the realm of science, being brought to notice by one Fritz Muller, of Brazil, in the Zoologische Garlen, and receiving a full page of large type in a recent number of Nature. The minhocao is believed to be a resident of the region of South America where the Urugray and Parana Rivers have their sources. The animal is said by different observers to have the following characteristics: it is wormshaped; about eighty-two feet long (by guess), and more than a yard in thickness; "not very long," however, according to another account; two horns on the head; a snout like a pig; a less definite description makes the animal "as big as a house," and measurement of the tracks indicates its possible width at six and a half to ten feet. Some years ago, it is said, there was a dead minhocao wedged in the cleft of a rock near Arapehy, Uruguay; its skin was as thick as the bark of a pine tree, and formed of hard scales like those of the armadillo.

The new animal is, however, chiefly known by his works. Great trenches are found in this region, which are supposed to be the evidence of the minhocao's industry. Heaps of earth are turned up in the process, and, where pine trees stand in the way of the trench, they are rooted up, and sometimes part of their bark and wood may be torn off. The devastation of this performance, which is chiefly near or under the bed of a stream, is enormous. In one case the entire side of a full was undermined, it is supposed, by two of these animals, and was traversed by deep trenches. By such proceedings marshes have been drained, or dry land converted into morass, and the courses of streams entirely changed. Some of the trenches are spoken of as being from

A LADY'S STRANGE PETS.

A LADY'S STRANGE PETS.

Boston Berala.

Most ladies choose a dog, a cat, a canary, or pony for a pet, and often "set their lives upon them," but rarely does one hear of a lady attaching herself to such strange pets as the writer saw at Mrs. Lincoln's, No. 54 Howard street, a day or two ago. Living in the family are a couple of lions, 21 months old, brought up by the hand of Mrs. Lincoln. They are African lives a species not easily reared in this country. are a couple of lions, 21 months old, brought up by the hand of Mrs. Lincoln. They are African lions, a species not easily reared in this country, but Mrs. Lincoln has succeeded, by the exercise of great care, in rearing them to their present age and size. The male weighs about 250 pounds, and the female perhaps fifty pounds less. They have been at the house on Howard street since last September, and until within a month have had the "run of the place," going about the rooms with considerable freedom. "As a measure of caution the nolice thought the creatures should be restrained, and their quarters are now more limited than formerly, although they have a safe out-door run and a room adjoining the kitchen, with only a strong whre door separating the spartments. Mrs. Lincoln is as free with her pets as ladies are with their poodles. She plays with them, feeds them from her hands, and has taught them various tricks. They will kissher at her bidding, jump through a hoop, etc. Before police restrictions were placed upon them the animals were accustomed to walk into the kitchen or parlor among guests, and go back to their quarters without offering harm to any one. A year ago the lioness used to occupy the same couch with the lady at night, but now she has grown full large to be taken upon a common bedstead. The animals are quite a curiosity, and, in their gentleness, show plainly bow potent is the law of kindness, even with the brute creation.

KING HUMBERT. The Eco & Italia, of New York, relates an interesting conversation between the new King of Italy and his physician. When Dr. Baccelli entered the audience-chamber he said: "I have come, Majesty, to present my homage to the new King of Italy," "Say, rather," was the new King of Italy," "Say, rather," was the reply, "that you have come to greet a friend." "This, Majesty, is an honor." "Excuse me," interrupted the King. "Kings differ in nothing "This, Majesty, is an honor." "Excuse me," interrupted the King. "Kings differ in nothing from other men; they have a stronger duty to be grateful. I shall never forget what you did for my father, and particularly on that last fatal day." This remark referred to the private information Dr. Baccelli gave to the Prime Minister Depretis, of the inevitable death of Victor Emmanuel within a day or two following. The Minister was thus enabled to call the Reverend Dr. Anzloo to the bed of the dying King to administer to him the consolation of religion. Resuming the conversation, King Humbert said: "Yes, my father was one by those great predestined natures who, even in death, aid the came to which they have devoted their lives. My father was a sincere believer, but he detested the Clericals, or rather those who go to the altar to implore and conjure the rum of Italy. Have no fear. He did not educate me in vain after his example. I am so liberal that I do not understand how all opinions and faiths should not be tolerated. I do not desire to see the Church a slave of the State, nor am I disposed to tolerate a religion hostile to the country. Doubt not; I have unbounded trust in liberty, and I have always thought that in times like the present the King should be the most fiberal of the clizens. The liberty which now seems to have disordered all the relations between the Church and State will finally arrange everything by its irresistible might." Upon Dr. B. asking after his health, which the newspapers reported to be in a critical state, the King said he had a temporary indisposition from the fatigue and excitement to which he had been subjected, but that he never felt better in his life than now.

PIUS IX.'S FORTUNE. NEW YORK, March 6.—To the Editor of the New York Sun: A report has been pretty wide-ly circulated to the effect that Pius IX. left a private fortune of some \$20,000,000, and that this large fortune is inherited by his family.

a private fortune of some \$20,000,000, and that this large fortune is inherited by his family.

The truth is, that the good old Pope did leave, by economizing out of the generous offerings made to him, ever since 1870, by his two hundred millions of children, a sum large enoughtto enable his successor, Leo XIII., to dispose of a revenue of 3,500,000 francs, or \$700,000, for the expenses of his vast administration of the Universal Church.

Pius IX., who, as all know, lived with the strictest economy, employed the yearly revenue of the Peter's Pence, and the liberal donations of wealthy individuals, in supporting, first, the numerous congregations or boards adding him in governing the Church, as well as the representatives of the Holy See near foreign Governments; and, next, in maintaining many institutions of education and beneficence, whose funds were suppressed by the Piedmontese Government, with many thousands of destitute, aged, and infirm priests, monks, and nuns, thrown on the world by the present masters of Rome.

In the will of the Pope, which thus leaves to Leo XIII. a fund so providently placed beyond the reach of family greed or of governmental rapacity, there are two other dispositions worthy of notice,—one bequesting 300,000 francs, or about \$60,000, to the poor of Rome, and another securing to his surviving servants and employes a modest annual allowance.

With regard to his own relatives, Pins IX, has been to the last what he was from the beginning of his pontificate, absolutely from the stain of nepotism.

HOW TO ACT IN CASE OF FIRE.

HOW TO ACT IN CASE OF FIRE.

American Builder.

Better than all elaborate and costly apparatus for extinguishing fires are constant care and watchfulness, and quick and intelligent action on the part of those who first discover a fire in progress. The fire which at its beginning could be smothered with a pocket handkerchief, or dashed out with a bucket of water, neglected a few hours lays in waste millions of dollars worth of property. He there is any time in which a person should be cool and caim, in perfect command of himself, it is when he discovers a fire that threatens the destruction of He and property. The first thing to do is to learn precisely where it is; the second, to consider the chances of extinguishing it. Of course in cities an alarm should at once be sent out, but at the exame time a vigorous effort should be made to but out the fire with the means at hand; for sometimes what the fire-engine is HOW TO ACT IN CASE OF FIRE.

promptly before the flames have had time to gain headway.

First, then, do not be alarmed on account smoke. Frequently there is a great deal as smoke before the fire has made much progress.

First, then, do not be alarmed on account of smoke. Frequently there is a great deal of smoke before the fire has made much progress. Remember that one can pass through smoke by keeping his head near the floor, or by enveloping it in a wet woolen cloth. On entering a room to fight down a fire single-handed, keep the door closed behind, if possible. A pail of water and a tin dipper, in the hands of a resolute person, can be made to work a miracle at the beginning. If the fire has progressed too far to admit of this course, and it is necessary to depend entirely on outside help, then see to it that every door and window is closed. By so doing, where there is a fire-engine in the neighborhood, it will often be possible to confine the fire to one room. Every person who stops at a hotel should take special pains before retiring to note the location of the stailways, so that in case of an alarm he can find his way out, even though the halls are filled with smoke. Never leave a room where there is an alarm of fine without first securing a wet towel, or, if possible, a wet spodge or piece of woolen cloth through which to breathe. If escape by the stairs is cut off, seek an outside window, and stay there till help comes. Above all things be cool and have your wits about you. When a lady's dress takes fire, let her fall on the floor at once, and call for help, in the meantime reaching for some rug or woolen cloth with which to smother the flames. There is nothing new in this advice. It has been repeated in one form or another hundreds of times, but it will bear repeating thousands of times, but it will bear repeating thousands of times,

QUIPS.

Clear wether-Mutton-chops. The world still needs two or three new kinds of patent medicines before death can be per

with a female head or figure is supposed to have originated in a desire to secure good port-rates. A Utica doctor is about to run a telephone from his office to the residences of his patients Death is being made easier every year.—Utica Observer.

The editor of the Selinsgrove Times wants cheaper whisky. Let him sign the temperance pledge for three days, and give the distillers a chance to get a little ahead, and his desires may be gratified.—Beliefonte Watchman. prof. O. (to a new comer)—"J., what is the gender of ornim?" J.—"It is neuter, sir: no, it is masculine; no, you can't tell what it is." Prof. O.—"Why can't you tell?" J.—"Why, sir, you can't tell the gender till it is hatched." As an evidence of the duliness of the times, we may state that during the last ten or twelve months no one has discovered, imbedded in the centre of a rock, 300 feet below the surface of the earth, a live toad, supposed to be 2,000 years old. This wearying discussion of the financial question is prostrating all kinds of business.—Norristown Heraid.

ARMY NEWS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Special Orders, No. 48.—A General Court Martial is hereby appointed to meet at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, March Tenth Infantry; Assistant-Surgeon J. P. Kimball; First-Lieuts. Merritt Barber, Sixteenth Infantry; W. N. Sage, Eleventh Infantry; and Charles Bird, Twenty-third Infantry; Scond-Lieuts. E. W. Maxwell, Twenty-third Infantry, Specond Lieuts. E. W. Maxwell, Twentieth Infantry, and B. F. Hancock, Second Infantry; First-Lieut. J. M. Ross, Twenty-try, Ludge, Advocate of the Court Second Infantry, First-Leut. 3. ... Aloss, I wensy-first Infantry, Judge Advocate of the Court. By direction of the Secretary of War, the follow-ing assignments and changes in the duties of offi-ders of the Medical Department are announced:

ders of the Medical Department are announced: Assistant-Surgeon Charles Smart, will report to the Commanding-General Military Division of the Atlantic for assignment to temporary duty. Assistant-Surgeons H. M. Crankhife, on duty in the Pepartment of Arizona, and Valery Harvard, on duty in the Pepartment of Dakota, will proceed to New York City and report by letter to the Surgeon-General.

Special Orders No. 49.—By direction of the Secretary of War, Mai. W. A. Rucker, Paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of California, and will report for duty to the Commanding-General Department of the Missouri.

By direction of the Secretary of War, First-Lieut. A. W. Greeley, Acting Signal Officer, is appointed to act as Inspector on certain public horses reported to be permanently unserviceable and for which First Lieut. F. C. Grughn, Second Cavairy, Acting Assistant-Quartermaster at Fort Whipple, Va., is responsible.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MIS-MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

HEADQUARTERS, CHICAGO.—Special Orders No.
21.—In compliance with instructions from the Secretary of War, Maj. James M. Moore, Depot Quartermaster at Chicago, will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Chair-

ington, D. C., and report in person to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representative. When his presence at Washington is no longer required, he will return to this city.

Special Orders No. 22.—Lieut.—Col. Absalom Baird, Assistant Inspector-General, will proceed to Columbus and Cincinnati, O., Jeffersonville and Indianapolis, Ind., for the purpose of inspecting the accounts of disbursing officers at those places; upon the completion of which he will return to these headquarters.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA. DEPARTMENT OF DAROTA.

Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.—Special
Orders No. 28.—Capt. J. G. C. Lee, Quartermaster's Department, will proceed to Sion: City,
Ia., and Yankton, D. T., on public business; and,

In., and Yankton, D. T., on public business; and, on completon thereof, will return to his station in this city.

First-Lient. Edward Maguire. Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer of the Department, will proceed to Fort Shelling on public business; and, on completion thereof, will return to his station in this city.

Second-Lieut. Monroe P. Thorington, Fifth Infantry, now en route to join his company at Fort Keegh, will report in person to the commanding officer at Fort Shelling for duty with recruits for posts in Montana.

Special Orders, No. 29.—A General Court-Martial is hereby appointed to meet at Fort Missoula, M. T., on the 25th day of March, 1878, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it. Detail for the Court. Lieut. Col. John R. Brooke; Capts, W. H. Penrose, George E. Head, James H. Gageby, Charles Hobart; First-Lieuts, E. A. Belger, J. P. Thompson, Thomas S. Wallace; Second-Lieuts, L. W. Cooke, and Arthur Williams, Judge Advocate—all of the Third Infantry.

A General Court-Martial is appointed to meet at Helens, Montans, at the same date. Detail for the Court: Maj. H. L. Chipman: Capts. D. Parker, James A. Snyder: First-Lieuts, William Krause, W. C. Bartlett; Second-Lieuts Frederick Thies, W.C. Butler; First-Lieut, Joseph Hale, Adjutant, Judge Advocate—all of the Third Infantry.

A General Court-Martial is appointed to meet at Camp Baker, Montana, on the 27th day of March, 1878. Detail for the Court: Lieut. Col. C. C. Gilbert, Seventh Infantry; Capts. John H. Page, Edward Moale, Third Infantry; Richard Comas and Walter Clifford, Second Infantry; First-Lieut. John W. Hannay, Third Infantry, and F. W. Rose, Third Infantry, Judge Advocate.

A general Court-Martial is appointed to meet at Camp Baker, Montana, on the 27th day of March, 1878. Detail for the Court: Lieut. Col. C. C. Gilbert, Seventh Infantry; Capts. John H. Page, Edward Moale, Third Infantry; Capts. John H. Page, Edward Moale, Third Infantry; Fieber John H. Page, Edward Moale, Third Infantry; Capts. John H. Page, Edward Moale,

DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO. HEADQUARTERS, SANTA FE, N. M.—Special Or-ders No. 25—Company D. Ninth Cavalry, is here-by relieved from duty at Socorro, Tex., and will proceed without delay, fully prepared for field serv-ice, to Fort Garland, Col., and there await or-

ice, to Fort Garland, Col., and there await orders.

The detachment of Company I, Ninth Cavalry,
are hereby relieved from temporary duty at Fort
Bayard, and will proceed without delay, fully prepared for field service, to Fort Garland, Col., and
there await orders.

The commanding officer Fort Wingate, New Mexice, will without delay send all the available enlisted men of Company I, Ninth Cavalry, now at
Fort Wingate, in charge of a non-commissioned
officer of the company, to Sants Fe, New Mexico,
where they will join their company upon its arrival
en route to Fort Garland, Col.

Lieut, R. H. Wright, Ninth Cavalry, will detach six men from his detachment of Indian scouts
for duty at Fort Bayard, and proceed at once from
that post with the remainder of the scouts to Ojo
Caliente, and report to the commanding officer for
duty.

Upon arrival of Lient, Wright and scouts at Ojo

Liona arrival of Lient, Wright and scouts at Ojo

Caliente, and report to the commanding officer for duty.

Upon arrival of Lieut. Wright and scouts at Ojo Caliente, Company E, Ninth Cavairy, is hereby relieved from duty therest and will proceed, without delay, fully prepared for field service, to Fort Garland, Colorado, and there await orders. All surplus property pertaining to the company not needed in the field will be turned in at Fort Ordig.

Ojo Caliente, New Mexico, upon the departure of Company E, Ninth Cavaly, will then be a subpost of Fort Craig, New Mexico, and the commanding officer of the latter will take charge of the Indian prisoners and be governed by such instructions as have been given relative to them. Cost. A. E. Hooker, Ninth Cavalry, will turn over to the commanding officer Fort Craig such instructions with all official records and all information in the premises.

tions with all official records and the presises.

The commanding officer Fort Craig will detail from his command three non-commissioned officers and twelve privates for daty at the sub-post of Ojo Callente, and will increase the detail if necessary, at any time hereafter, to such an extent as in his opinion may be required.

Lieut. G. A. Cornish, Fifteenth Infantry, A. C. S., at Ojo Callente, New Mexico, will report by

asignment to such orace.

be latter may deem proper.

The commanding officers of the respective companies of cavalry herein ordered to Fort Garland Col., will regulate their marches in conformity wit instructions given them in letter of this date from the such conformation of the such case headquarters.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS. HEADQUARTERS, S.M. ANYONIO, TEX.—Special Orders No. 47—Acting Assistant Surgeon H. A. Lewis, U. S. A., naving completed the service for which he was employed, will return without delay, via San Antonio, Tex., to Fort Concho, Tex. Second Licut, S. Y. Seyburn, Tenth Infantry, now in this city, will proceed at opec to Fort Clark. Tex., reporting on his strival to Capt. J. N. Craig, Tenth Infantry, Recorder Court of Inquiry.

Craig, Teuth Infantry, Recorder Court of Inquigr.

Special Orders No. 46—A General Court-Martial will convene at Fort Brown, Tex., on the 14th day of March, 1878, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before 11. Detail for the Court. Capt. Join G. Bates, First Lieuts. W. H. Hammer, W. H. Low, Jr., Second Licuts. J. F. Huston, J. G. Gates, Alfred Reynolds, and J. C. Dent. First Lieut. W. R. Maize is appointed Judge Advocate of the Court. All of the Twentieth Infantry.

The telegraphic instructions of this date to commanding officer Fort Concho, directing Maj. N. B. McLaughin, Tenth Cavalry, to proceed at once to Fort Clark, reporting on arrival to Capt. J. N. Craig, Tenth Infantry, Recorder of the Court of Inquiry, are breby confirmed.

Leaves of absence have been granted Pirst. Lieuts. W. L. Carpenter, Ninth Infantry, R. E. Whitman, Third Cavalry, John Hauilton, Pirst Infantry, H. P. Ritzius, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Infantry, H. P. Ritzius, Twenty-lifth Infantry, James M. Ropes, Eighth Cavalry; Capts. P. Van Vliet, Third Cavalry, G. M. Randall, Twenty-third Infantry, Moses Harris, First Cavalry, Arthur Morris, Fourth Artillery, George L. Tyler, Second Cavalry (extended); Major John Green, First Cavalry (extended); Major John Green, First Cavalry (extended); and Second-Lieut. C. P. Roe, Second Cavalry.

DEED.

Capt. Campbell D. Emory, Ninth Infantry, Aidede-Camp to General Ord, died at San Antonio, Tex., on the 11th inst.

H. R. No. 3, 723.—To establish a branch mint of the United States at Omaha, in the State of Nebraska.

oraska.

H. R. 3,724.—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to refund certain internal revenue taxes erroneously collected from the Mobile & Ohio Rauland Company.

H. R. 3, 727.—For the relief of Weden O'Neal,
the Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-fifth Kentucky Vol

unicers.

H. R. 3, 728.—Granting a pension to Hartson Gillettee, late a private in the Twenty-second Michigan Infantry.

H. R. 2, 769.—Granting an increase of pension to Catharine H. Gallacher, widow of Capt. John Gallacher, late United States navy.

H. R. 3, 128, 3, 137.—Allows to Donal McKay and Reaneyson and Archibold to bring before Court of Claims claims for extra compensation in building iron-clads.

H. R. 3, 138.—To grant arrears of increase of pensions to all persons who have logt a limb or pensions to all persons who have logt a limb or since 1861. H. R. 3, 120.—Repaying to Mrs. Gen. Custer \$3,000 taken from her father as surety in a United States Marshal's bond in 1845.

ORDERED TO SAN DOMINGO. NEW YORK, March 12.—A Norfolk dispatel states that the United States steamer Plymouth states that the United States steamer rymous, now under repairs, has orders to put to sea as soon as out of the machinist's hands, deferring all other repairs until her return. The Plymouth goes direct to San Domingo, the dis-turbances there having caused the American Consul to be imprisoned and the interests of the American citizens to be imperiled.

As the liver is easily disordered, and a great dea of billions distress apt to prevail during the spring. Dr. Jayne's Sanstive Pills are of seasonable offica-cy, as they restore the liver to healthy action, and remove all billionsness.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established brache Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Olice, and will be received until e o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

C. H. WILCOX. Bookseller and Stationer, 170
Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-ay.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st. near Westerj-ay.
IOBERT THERMSTON. West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue Island-ay., corner of Haisted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweier, News-Dealer, and Fancy
Gouda, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

TO RENT-HOUSES. West Side.
TO RENT-237 HERMITAGE AV. TWO-STURY
and basement brics, \$50.
206 Wood-st., \$27.50.
Six-room fats, Van Buren and Wood-sts., \$6 to
\$12.50.

PATTERSON & HAWKINS, 98 Washington-st. TO RENT-\$25 PER MONTH-LARGE HOUSE 632 West Van Buren-st.; iot 50 feet front. TO RENT-\$12 PER MONTH FROM MAY 1, FINE two-story brick house, 426 Irving-place. Apply at 385 Western-av.

TORENT-ENGLEWOOD-FINE 2-STORY HOUSE and 6-room cottage, one block from cars; free ride to see them. E. N. TILLOTSON. 98 South Water-st.

TO RENT_BOOMS. South Side.
TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at 115 East Randolph-st., Room 30. TO RENT-FOR LIGHT HOUSE KEEPING-SUITES of four rooms cach, State-st., near VanBuren. C. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITH-out board. Also a few day-boarders wanted. Mrs. STRUNG, 318 State-st., in Wheeler's new marble-front block, comer Cougress-st. To RENT-A WELL FURNISHED FRONT ROOM

TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c. SIOPES

TO RENT-THOSE NEW STORES CORNER LAKEst. and Fifth-av., cach 40 feet front, adapted for
besvy bunness; well lighted; water elevators. Apply
to ROBENT REID, 80 Laxalle-st.

TO RENT-FROM MAY 1. SE WERAL NICE STORES
of State-st. north of Harrison. Also fats, same
locality. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Boom 11.

I on Stafe-at., north of Harrison. Also fiata same locality. C. S. WALLER, 41 CLRT-st., Room 11.

TO RENT-FOR A LONG TIME, A WELL-LIGHTED room 30x100 feet, on first floor Nos. 88 and 83 Fifth-av., suitable for stores or offices. Apply & E. D. COOKE, 94 Dearboyn-st., Room 13.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-515 PER MONTH, FINE BRICK® factors 453 and 437 Western-av.; \$8 per month, 6 large rooms 435 and 487 Western-av.; \$12 per month, 6 large rooms 29 Harvard-st. Inquire at 385 Western-av. large rooms 22 Harvard-st. Inquire as 388 Westerlard-st.

TO RENT-OOAL DOCK AND OFFICE NO. 1 WEST
Randelph-st. Best location in city. Inquire at 85
South Sangamon-st.

TO BENT-FROM MAY 1, LARGE AND ELEGANT
boarding-house or hotel, 77 rooms, 331 to 3554
State-st. four blocks from the Paimer House. C. S.
WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11. WALLER, 41 Clarkest., Room 11.

TO RENT-THE LARGE BASEMENT UNDER THE store of Jss. Wilde Jr. & Co., corner of State and Madison-sts. Inquire of JAS. WILDE JR. & CO.

TO RENT-A FLOURING-MILL IN GOOD RUN-ring order, well-located in this city. Address D. McKEE, 180 South Water-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL FURNISHED COTtage or three or four rooms, furnished for housekeeping: good location: references exchanged; no
calidren. Address A 55. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—OFFICES—WE WANT. INmodiately, three or four well-lighted connecting
rooms, with running water, ample vault room (if no
cievator), on second door, for two or three years. Address, giving location and terms, Wednesday and Thurday, Western Railroad Association, 101 washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE ON THE NOBTH
Side containing cleven rooms, four on first floor;
location cast of Ciark-st. and south of Chicago—sv.
MEAD 4cCR, 155 Lassalic-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TOUNG COUPLE,
three or four unfurnished rooms for housekeeping on West Side, and rent low. Address A 47, Tribuse.

WANTED—TO RENT—WITH PRIVILEGE TO
purchase, a small farm of from 16 to 20 acres,
with good dwelling-house of at least six rooms, 25 miles
from Chicago. Schrades Bishos, 132 Dearborn—st.
Room 12.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY—A FUR-WANTED TO REST. Room 12.

WANTED-TO RENT-IMMEDIATELY-A FURnithed cottage of 5 or 6 rooms, South Side, south
of Thirty-first-st., convenient to Stock-Yards; rent
low. Address A 74, Tribune omes.

AGENTS WANTED. A GENTS WANTED-TEAS-THE CHOICEST IN the world-Importers staple article-pleases every-body-Trade prices-Largest Company is America-constituitly increasing Agents wanted everywhere best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circuist to ROBERT WELLS, Pres. of the Original American Tea Co. . 49 Vescy st. N. Y. P. O. Box 1297. HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

MISCELLANEOUS. ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES AND GENTLE attended to. JONAS GELDER, 366 State-st. attended to. JONAS GELDER, 300 State-st.

NEWSPAPER LOGATION WANTED—ANY COM.

mainty destrous of obtaining a good local paper can be accommodated with a thorough newspaper man, possessing an abundance of material both for newspaper and jobbing purposes. Any person locating a live town in which to exabilish a paper will be paid for his trouble, if accepted. Or, will dispose of the material, consisting of hand and foot presses, type, etc., nearly new, at a great reduction from original cost for cash or its equivalent. Address WASHINGTOS, care Tribune, Chicago, Ill. WANTED - TO CHARTER BY THE MONTH Schooler from 50 to 100 tons; said lower price to furnish crew. Address As lower price

subscriber to furnish crew. Address A 36, Tribune.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS TUG-BOAT, 30 (
22 inch cylinder, suitable to burn slabs.

WITHSCK, 242 South Water-st., Room 1. STORAGE: FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, 100 WEST MONRO for furniture, merchandise, carriages, etc. Loans any amounts local interest. Clash for OR SALE-\$1,000 WILL PURCHASE TWO-STOE brick house, 424 Irving-place: \$2,000 to \$3,50 elegant new brick houses, completed April 1, ed on Grenshay-st, and Western-av. Apply

OR SALE-BY J. S. COULD, 12 McC/Block, stone-front dwelling, 213 Ash stone-front dwelling, 585 West Jackson-st. FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—CORNER LOT. csn.
Life on West Adams-st. with 5 frame dwelling thereon; rentsi shout \$1,000 a year. Apply at Room 31 Bryan Block, from 1 to 2 p. m. POR SALE—NO. 1379 INDIANA-AV.—MUST AND will be sold at some price; if you want a good home for a small amount of money, dus' fail to look at it; it is the best bargain offered yet; clear of incumbrance. W. D. COOPER, 16 Tribune Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE -VERY LOW-WITH IMMEDIATE POS seasion, a large stock farm on the Fox River. TY LER, 102 Dearborn-st. REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED-20 OR 25 FEET FRONT, WITH BUILD-ing, on South Water-st., north front, between Lasalie-st. and Wabsh-av.; will pay all cash. J. HENRY & JACOB WE'LL, 146 Dearborn-st., Room 8. BOARDING AND LODGING. West Side.
297 WEST JACKSON-ST.—A FINE, PLEASANT room, with first-class board, at low rates.

329 FULTON-ST. - ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED solves of rooms, with good board, to a complete 446 WEST ADAMS-ST.—NICE ALCOVE BOOM, with board, furnished or unfurnished; fronting Jedierson Fark; suitable for gent and wife or two gentlemen; reference.

South Side. 72 EAST VAN BUREN-ST. NEAR STATE— Pleasant front rooms, nicely furnished; good board if desired, at reduced rates; house quiet and re-

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 331, 333, 355 AND 357
Batte-st., four blocks south of the Palmer HouseBoard with room per day, 21.50 to 22; per week, 25,
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A YERY FINE SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS.
A furnished, with board for gentleman and wife, in most desirable location in Hyde Park, in small private family. Address Box 137, Hyde Park. BOARD WANTED.

POARD-AND TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentleman and wife, terms not exceeding \$50 per month. Address A \$4. Tribune office, FINANCIAL

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Of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Builton
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MONEY TO LOAN ON-FURNITURE, PLANOS.
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200 Smith American Organs,
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New styles; new prices. send for catalogues. Every organ fully warranted. organ fully warranted.

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UNRIVALED PIANOS.
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Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. ect satisfaction guaranteed. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adami-st

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Burlagor Sale-1 Tors sale - shorses - as the owner has no former of the court. Torses - shorses - as the owner has no further use for them; one is a real handsome black Morgan family or road mare, is very speedy, kind and genite in every way; the other two are a team of truck or large drangh thorses, and are kind and genite in single or double harness; they are to be sold very reasonably for cash. Apply at the barn in the rear of residence 285 Michigan av.

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ASH PAID FOR BOOKS-STANDARD WORKS
always bring good prices. Before you sell your
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LOST AND FOUND. NOUND—A PAIR OF GOLD-RIMMED SPECTA-cles, in Rush-at, bus, on Monday, the 11th. Can be had, upon payment for anvertisement, of Mrs. JOHN G. WILSON, 359 Kast Chicago-av. OST—A PLAIN GOLD RING ON THE EVENING L of the 11th Inst., on Larrabse-st., between Sophits-t. and North-av. Please return to office of Every-body's Publishing Co., 7 Arcade-court, and receive 83 reward. Tost-Tursday Aftermoon, A Ladere's Breward,

I OST-TURSDAY AFTERMOON, A LADERS' ENJameled gold watch, marked on the case "J. A. S."

The finder will be suitably rewarded by retarning asme
to 108 Madison-st.

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PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED—IN AN EXTRA PROPITAble manufacturing business: established, permanent, and safe: to the right party, with 83,000, an opportunity to realize a handsome income. Address A
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PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABLISH
ed barber-shop. Must have about \$30. Apply at
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investment of \$5,000 in good safe business in St. Louis,
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K. of H. -A STRANGER REQUESTS A MEMBER of R. of H. to give place of meeting of the Lodge by F. -O. card to 1824 Arsold-st. O. M. A. PERSONAL-TIME. LETTER IN P.-O. FOR YOU. TO LEASE.

TO LEASE-OR FOR SALE-A SPLENDID DAIR farm (205 acres) in excellent condition. 13s milit from milk depto and 2 miles southeast of Hampahir Kane County. Splendid residence and offices. O reasonable terms. Apply to HE-NET KIRK (Box 480) 17 Villa-st., Eigin, III. See Kane County Atlas. Hamp sinter Township. WALTER C. LYMAN, RLOCUTIONIST, 264 Michigan-av., between Rubbard and Peck-cta, Send for circular. Old pupils class begins Monday evening, March 18.

BUILDING MATERIAL. BRICK-WANTED-PROPUSALS FOR CASE FOR 122, 000 good building brick, delivered in the control of city. Address for three days OSBORNE, Tribuse colors.

EXCHANGE-WILL TRADE AN IMPROVED of pony softable for a phaeton. Address A B F, 201 The Exchange—Two Houses And to Fred Portress, Royal Down to Medical State Block. PRINTING MATERIAL

WILL EXCHANGE AN EXCELLENT PIECE OF lows land for good printing material. A 62,

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
WANTED-ONE SMART DRY-GOODS (GERMAN)
salesman at 333 Division-st., corner of Market.... W ANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE hardware business to take charge of housefurnishing stock. Address Act, Tribune office.

W ANTED—AN EXPENIENCED TRAVELING miseman in the crockery and glassware line; only those that have had experience on the road need apply. FALKER & STRIN, c and 10 Dearborn-st. WANTER-A TRAVELING SALESMAN IN THE furniture trade; a permanent situation, with moderate salary, to the right man; give reference. Address A 57, Tribune office.

WANTED-BYH. F. WEIMER, AT KALAMASO Milch., 1wo No. I coatinakers and 1wo No. I related the state of the state WANTED-TWO GOOD OPERATORS FOR FIT-WANTED-FOUR THOROUGH CALCIMINERS.
Apply immediately at Atlantic Hotel.

Misceliameous.

WANTED-MEN TO TAKE "AGENTS" GUIDE."
Sth FT 1 copy 5c; mouthly. J. F. Scott, 69 Dearborn st.

WANTED-LIVE MEN AND LADIES TO SELL
AND ANTED-LIVE MEN AND LADIES TO SELL
ACTION OF TAKE SELLING STREET, WATCH TO SELL
ACTION OF TAKE SELLING STREET, WATCH TO SELL
BY COLOR OF TAKE SELLING STREET, WATCH TO SELLING SELLING STREET, WATCH TO SELLING SEL

St. Chicago.

WANTED-MEN TO SELL THE COMPLETE LIFE of the late Pope; sells on instellments. Bring reference. R. KEATING, Room 3, 201 South Clark.

WANTED-FIVE MORE CANVASSERS WITH herve, cook, lightning talkers, to work in the country: large sales and big pay; steady business. Call as Boom 8, 175 South Clark-st, fare 10 o'clock.

WANTED-MEN TO SELL CHROMOOF POPELING XIII., new novelites, etc. AMERICAN NOV-SLTY COMPANY, 186 State-st. WANTED-MAN AND WIFE. MAN TO WORK IN garden and drive borses, woman to wash; convenient living rooms. Call, from 11 to 2, at 47 LaSalless. E. T. RACE.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestics

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIan girl to do general housework in a small famiy. Apply at \$522 Wentworth-av. WANTED-GOOD GIBL FOR GENERAL HOUSE
work; family of four; must be a good cook,
rasher, and ironer; have references. 1167 Wabash-av. WANTED-A COMPETENT ENGLISH WOMAN to do cooking, washing, and troning in a private family. Apply, with references, at 725 Michigan-av. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work: must be a good washer and froner. Appl at 1812 Indiana-av. WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR LIGHT housework at 435 South Morgan st. W housework at 435 South Morgan-st.

WANTED-TWO ORLS TO DO GENERAL housework at 76 East Van Buren-st. WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO SE titana-av. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-A GOOD COMPE-tent girl for general housework in a small family st 749 West Washington-at. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-GOOD COOK, WASH

WANTED-A STEADY, WILLING GIRL WHO II a good cook and laundress. City references re quired. Apply to-day at 778 West Monroe-st. WANTED—A CARRFUL WOMAN TO CARR FOR a child, sew, and do second work; small family. 21 North Throop-st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED AMERICAN LADY
to assist in the care of small children. None but
intelligent and trustworthy persons, with good reference, need apply, Call at 864 Indians 48.

WANTED—WET NURSE THAT HAS NO CHILD
for babe 3 months old. Call at No. 497 Wes

WANTED-WET NURSE FOR CHILD 3 MONTH old. Inquire of Dr. MANNHEIMER, Borthess corner Madison and State-sta, between 11 a. m. and WANTED-FOUR FIRST-CLASS IRONERS AND polishers at WRIGHTMAN'S isundry, 627 Lake-st., corner Paulina. WANTED—A WOMAN SHIRT-IRONER TO GO TO Kanaas City, Mo. One who understands the business. None but a first-class ironer need apply. Address A 43. Tribune office.

Miscellanco WANTED-LADIES TO ENOW WE WILL TEACH
millinery, dreasmaking, and hairwork within a
few weeks, when if you served an appresticeship you
would lose almost a year's time. Dressmaking and
millinery done to order, Terms reasonable. Ladies
Universal Business School, 311 West Madison-st.,
Parior & WANTED-YOUNG LADY TO WRITE AND AS-

MANTED-A GOVERNESS FOR TWO GIRLS, 19 and 65 years old, to go to a country town on one of the diling airbreads to a lady of culture a good and permiament attuation. Address, for two days, A ct, Tribune office. WANTED-10 BINDERY GIRLS. 143 EAST MON-roe-st. W. B. CONKEY & CO. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG WARRIED
man, with steady habits, employment as sesistant
bookkeeper, careenter, or on a farm; is handy, and
quick to learn; willing to make himself generally useful; is a good hand with horses, and thoroughly understands farming. Address A 46, Tribune office.

Tribune office.

SiTUATION WANTED-AS CLERK IN STORE, So copyist, or any kind of office work; can give good reference if required. Address, for one week, JAK, 410 Wabab-av. CITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED
dry-goods salesman, wholesale preferred; can give
the best of references. Address A 45, Tribune office. Dituation wanted—by an experience.

Situation wanted—by an experienced of grocery salesman who has a large jobbing trade in Nebraska and lowa; would prefer a situation with a merchandise broker or a manufacturing company. Address F S, 200 coath State-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN IN A wholesale or retail grocery store: has had 3 years' experience; can give reference. Address J C K, 720 West Lake-5t.

West Lake-st.

Miscellameous.

CITUATION WANTED—A GOUD COLORED MAN
Wants a position as walter or coachinan; can make
himself generally useful. Address A 51, Tribune.

CITUATION WANTED—BY AN A NO. 1 BABJender; long experience; beet of reference; no objection to the country. Address A 53, Tribune office. jection to the country. Address A 50, Tribune omes.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CARriage washer. Apply at 78 Sherman-4s.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGH NEWSpaper man wante employment. or will take an interest in a good first-paper. F, 746 Washington-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domestics

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD RESPECTADie girf in a private family to do general housework.
Call at 58 North Sangaron-st., up stairs.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL AS
Dirty-close cook and isundress in private family;
would do general housework in small family. 743
State-st., up stairs.
SITUATION WANTED-BY AN KLDERLY PERSON
to do general housework in a small family. Inquire
at 101 North-av., up stairs.
SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO SWEDISH GIRLS
Dio do recound wark: reference given if required.
Call at 108 South Fark-av. Call at 106 South Park-av.

CITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND

Gron, would like to go to country. Call, for two
days, at 181 Townsend-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, FOR
Seneral housework. Picase call Wednesday and
Thursday at 1820 State-st. City references.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPSTENT GIRL
to cook, wash, and from, or do reneral lesses work.

References if required. Address A &, Tr base office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A l'INST-OLASS MEAT
and pastry cork; to bed or restauvants of ty or country; best of references. Inquire at 51 larais-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO
cook wash, and from, or to to here work in a private family. Picase call stort W.bach av.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPSTENT O'RIA. vate family. Please call at for W.barb-av.

SITGATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT O'RI.

Call at 1474 Deautons.

SITGATION WANTED-BY GOOD GOOK, WASHER

D'and Ironer; can give first class references. Please
bail for two days as 6c Median-as.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A STEADY WOMAN TO

Call Wednesday and Thureday. So's Butterand froner.

Call Wednesday and Thureday. So's Butterandstoner.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD NORWEGIAN

girl in a small private family. Apply at 148 North

Panlina-8. Paulina-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-BY THORCUGH GOOD Cook, landeres, and tran house servant, waiting table, or conshman. Scotch, with references. Address A 44, Iribane office.

STUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS NOR-eral housework where they pay good waters none other need call; etty refurences given, 207 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BT A STPONG, CAPABLE. Girl, with two years' reference, to do general housework; not afreid of work. 145 Twentioth-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A VERY COMPETENT Aportion woman, as cook and laundress, in nice, entill, private family; good calls solicited. 142 Twenteta-st.

CITUATION WANTED-TO COOK, WASH, AND Iron, or general housework. Address V 64, Tribune omec.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL, TO DO
Second-work in a first-class family, or chamberwork in a private boarding-house. Call for two days at
142 Tweatlets-st. SITUATION WANTAD—BY A FIRST-CLASS CA-nadian, for general housework; can give good ref-erences from last place. 980 State-st. SITUATION WANTED-ANY LADT ON SOUT.
Side wishing first-class German girl for generators, call at 708 Cottage Grove-av. Best references. Scanstrones.
Situation Wanted—By a Girl to be Plain
Sad children's sewing. Call at 225 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG WOMAN IS years of age to take sare of one or two children; good references. 1165 West Madison-st.

STUATION WANTED-TO TAKE CARE OF CRIL 4res and saw, or second work; thoroughly compe-tent; good reference. Address A St. Tripum office. Miscellaneous
Offuation Wanted—BY A Laby OF ABILITY
O and its years' experience as bookkeeper and cashier
in a first-class house in city; best of references gives.
Address 4 60. Tribune office.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

"McVicker's Theatre-street, between Dearborn brohans." Hooley's Thentre. street, between Clark and LaSal of Miss Fanny Davenbort. Afternoo Evening, "London Assurance."

New Chicago Theatre. Haverly's Theatre.
onroe street, corner of Dearborn.
in." Afternoon and evening.

Coliseum Novelty The Clark street, opposite Court-House. Variety SOCIETY MEETINGS.

RESPERIA LODGE, NO. 411, A. F. & A. M.—Memers are notified to attend a regular Communication to held at their hall (Masonic Temple, corner standing di Halsted-sta.) on Wednesday evening, March 13, a 30 o'clock, for the purpose of holding an election of hers.

WARIERN M. BIKOWN, W. M. BLANEY LODGE, NO. 271, A., F. & A. M.—State communication this Wednesday evening, at 7:3 vclock. Hall 78 Monroe-st. Visiting brethern co-dially invited. GEOIGE GARDNER, W. M. JOHN P. ARNETT, Sec.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Ex change yesterday closed at 99 gl.

The Rt.-Rev. SAMUEL ALLEN McCoskby Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Michigan, has resigned the Bishopric, his advanced age being the cause of his retirement. He ranked second in point of seniority among the Bishops of the United States, having been consecrated at St. Paul's Church, Phil-edelphia, July 7, 1836; while Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, was consecrated four year prior to that time.

The result of the election in New Hamp hire yesterday is, according to latest re ports, somewhat doubtful. The vote, as compared with that of last year, has fallen off a little, and there appears to be a slight Republican loss. According to the totals given from nearly the entire State the Republican candidate still leads his two opponents by 1,000. There is a possible change hat there may have been no choice by the people, in which event the Republicans must win, as they have a majority in both unches of the Legislature.

A case of hazing has occurred at Dartmouth College which is not without redeem-ing features,—these consisting in the fact that two of the gentlemanly Freshmen, who sted in nearly beating to death with glass bottles a Sophomore and his Senior brother have been arrested upon a charge of assaul opportunity to plead to a criminal indict-ment and stand their trial. A term in the Penitentiary is needed to complete the satisfactory part of the record in the case.

The character and extent of the recent storm in Wyoming are partially made known ch from Sherman, in that Territory. It is said to have been the severes weather experienced in that region since the ready accounts are coming in of several par-ties having perished from the extreme cold, sented to have been lost from the same cause. Communication in either direction from the line of the railroad is now very difficult on account of the heavy show accu on, and it is feared that a more terrible tale of death and suffering is yet to be told.

The first growl of the Russian bear, in answer to England's impudent assumption of the right to review all the provisions of the San Stefano Treaty, comes through the medium of the Journal de St. Petersburg, which plainly gives notice that no assumption will be tolerated
Russia. The treaty being an
mplished fact, it is not to be supposed that Russia is going to go over the whole ground again in the Berlin Congress at the ground again in the Berini Congress dictation of Great Britain. Unless DERBY can secure a very powerful second to the motion, it is likely to be laid on the table without much ceremony.

The compulsory reduction of expenditure correspond with the straitened condition municipal finances has been begun in the Police Department by the discharge of several patrolmen serving on probation, and will be extended to the other branches of the City Government as soon as it can be determined where the cutting-down process can be applied with the least detriment. It was to be expected that the displacement of persons appointed through Aldermanic influwould evoke howls of anguish singly and in chorns from Aldermen whose friends have suffered the inevitable; and of course the only thing to be done is to let them how again. A new feature of the complication is furnished in an application, filed yesterday in the Superior Court, for an injunction restraining the city from paying the certificates of 1875 and 1877.

The Texas Pacific supporters and lobbyists having been compelled to abandon the plea of no-competition as a reason for opposing the proposition of the Southern Pacific Comthe proposition of the Southern Pacific Com-pany to build the road without Government aid, have now fallen back upon the assertion for the purpose of keeping out Tox Scorr and the Texas Pacific. The average intellirespect of getting a slice out of the cons subsidy asked for by the Pacific—will find some difficulty

to continue on to the Rio Grande, and that 500 miles in Arizona and New Mexico can be built for what it cost to grade and tunnel forty miles of the now-completed road over forty miles of the now-completed road over the Sierra Nevada Mountains. In an interview with a Washington correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, printed this morning, Mr. HUNTINGTON, President of the Southern Pa-cific Company, very effectually disposes of the arguments and misstatements of the subsidy-grabbers.

The London Times has at last managed to flop on the Eastern question. Yesterday it came out with an editorial declaring that Russia must submit every one of the peace conditions to the Congress, not excepting the indemnity clause. For six months the Times has been trying to pound into the English mind the idea that Turkey must be left to her fate, and that England had no business whatever to say anything as long as British interests were not interfered with by the seizure of Constantinople or the invasion of Egypt. Russia has neither occupied Constantinople nor moved upon Egypt, yet the Times has found it connt to go back upon all its precepts, and demand that Russia submit her treaty with Turkey to English revision. This, according to all reports, the Czar has positively refused to do. Hence, if the Times is expressing an official Cabinet opinion, it may be inferred that there is or will be a hitch in the negotiations for the European Congress, and that England will not have to go any further to seek an excuse for declaring war.

The Canadians are beginning to ask how the public debt, which they are now building up in so enterprising a manner, is to be paid after it is capped with the handsome cost of their Summer Pacific Railway. In 1867 the then thrifty inhabitants of the Dominion got along well enough by paying interest on only \$93,046,051. Now the debt has risen to louble that amount, and it is thought that it cannot be stopped short of \$250,000,00). The economists of that region, notably the Monetary Times of Toronto, believe that the population of Canada is too sparse to pay a direct tax big enough to liquidate the annual interest on \$150,000,000 uch a sum, and consider the only practicable scheme of raising the money be found in a great excess of imports over exports, on which customs could be collected sufficient to meet the additional wants of the Government. This might pay the needed interest for a few years very nicely; but, if the wise Canadians should keep sending out their coin to pay for the needed imports on which to collect the needed tax, it is not difficult to see that the debt would be menscing them with an unsatisfied fiscal maw long after they and their

money had been parted.

The "respectable" Democrats who have mited in forming the Democratic League of Cook County had a meeting the other night at which there was an outpouring of sound doctrine and pure spirit. One of the members remarked that the Democratic party had had too much bummerism in its own ranks. What they wanted was to reform the Demo eratic party. The speaker hoped to see no more Democratic Conventions where dele gates were bought and sold on 'Change for the highest price, or where candidates could go in with a barrel of money to buy a nomnation. This, it is well known, is no figure of speech. Nominations were bought of the last Democratic Convention openly. There is just this to be said of the Democratic League and its professions: It cannot carry on any reform movement in that League is composed of members of the party who have money. If they cease to they will get no votes; if they use it to pack primaries and secure the control of Conventions, they will be themselves guilty of bummerism. There is no middle course It would be wiser and more patriotic for the men of property in this League to join a party in which the practice is not to put nominations up to the highest bidder,-unless, indeed, they want nominations them

All the temporary reputation gained by Messrs. FITZGERALD and MEYER on acc of their votes on Monday to reduce the allowance for prisoners' diet to 25 cents per diem must be canceled, and all the credit given them in this connection must share the fate of the original proposition and be reconsidered. It was out of all reason to expect anything in the nature of genuine reform or retrenchment at the hands of these two ringsters, one of whom, -MEYER, -though elect ed upon a solemn pledge of 'co-operation in he effort to break up the old Ring, imme liately joined and has ever since faithfully served the new combination of corruptionists in the Board; while the other—Frizger ALD-was a Reformer only so long as the Ring did not need his vote and refused to ake him in, but directly an opening was offered he became a member and in some Yesterday's proceedings indicate the true estimate which should be placed upon this brace of worthies, -FITZGERALD appearing as the leader in the movement to reconsider the action whereby the Sheriff's diet-allowance was reduced, and pretending to cite a legal opinion which had never been given; and MEYER voting uniformly with the Ring in the disgraceful job which was set on foot in referring the bids for furnishing supplies to a special committee known to be committed to the interests of the Ring contractors. With the assistance of these two bogus Re formers the Ring has been made more compact and impudent than ever, as is evidenced by the performances of yesterday.

It is worthy of especial note that, while Mr. HEWITT criticised severely the President's Civil-Service practices in his remarks on the Diplomacy Appropriation bill, he took ccasion again to give in his full adherence to the legitimacy of HAYES' title to the office On this point Mr. HEWITT is reported as fol-

lows:

It appeared to him as if the President's will had been paralyzed by threats made on either side of the House, and by newspaper discussions as to has title to the office. He (Hawirr) wished to say distinctly that Harks held his title beyond reach of any proceeding, political or otherwise, except in his own concience. If there had been a wrong done, it had been done not by the President, but by the Electoral Commission. Mr. Hayks held his office by an irrefragable and sacred title, and therefore he could afford to march firmly forward in excention of the pledges which he had given.

This declaration coming from Mr. HEWITT. a conspicuous representative of the Eastern Democracy, and supplementing a still stronger statement by ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS to the same purport in behalf of the Southern Democracy, as well as Mr. PAYNE's exposition of the Electoral Commission law, speaking as a Western Democrat, should set definitely at rest the constant in grasping this idea in view of the fact that and tedious rumors that break out as to a the Southern Pacific has already pushed its threatened reopening of the Presidential between the southern Pacific has already pushed its

more remote or improbable than as on the part of anybody to HAYES' title to the office he holds, no matter how much he may offend the intriguing politicians on either side. the intriguing politicians on either side. His peaceful possession of the office is a matter determined by the force of public opinion, which demanded a settlement of the dispute according to law, and which is stisfied that there was just such a settlement. As to Mr. Hewrry's implication about Mr. Hayes' conscience condemning him, Mr. HAYES' conscience condemning him, that is merely a politican's effort at sentimentalism. If the conscience of the American people was satisfied that Mr. Haves aced his office according to law, it was M HAYES' duty to take that office and ente upon its functions. So we hope this disc sion is at an end, whether from a political of

THE RESUMPTION LAW. have already pointed whole value to the country of the remoneti-zation of silver will be periled if not lost by any interference with the Resumption law, as it now stands. This is on the assumption that the Silver law will be executed good faith. The remonetization of silver has changed the whole circumstances of the case under which the repeal of the Resump tion law was demanded. In the first place gold has ceased to be the present and future exclusive coin of the country; the scarcity of metallic money, inevitable if gold alo was legalized, can no longer exist; and the limited only by the capacity of the mints to coin. We have \$670,000,000 of paper money, and it is claimed there is \$150, 000,000 of gold coin; to this supply we propose to add silver money. Every silver dollar coined will be a permanent addition to the substantial money of the country. It is an inflation, but not of credit: it is inflation such as is produc when a man increases his production by ex tra labor; it is an addition of substance, an not an increase of shadow; not a duplication of certificates of deposit, but a duplication Assuming it to be true that there are

\$150,000,000 of gold coin in the country and that it is locked up,-held for sale to those who have occasion to use it, and there fore forming no part of the currency, -any measure that will release this gold coin an throw it into circulation will prove another inflation of the currency. The coinage of silver will take from gold the exclusive use for which such gold is now held; greenbacks, which are not receivable customs, are now worth 99 cents be said to be at par, and when that point i reached it may be said that specie payment have been practically restored. Can affair be in better progress? Greenbacks at par in gold, and the mints coining a million o silver dollars and a million of gold dollars per week. Though greenbacks and gold may be said to be at par, it is not due to any present legal requirement for their redemption in coin. That law does not take effe for nine months and more. To repeal this law at this time would be to defeat all the beneficial results of remonetization. With silver in circulation and in sufficient quantities, under the Resumption law greenbacks ver; but with the Resumption act repealed, then greenbacks will not be redeemable i either, and their present value must decline. Greenbacks not being exchangeable at the Treasury for silver dollars, their value will fall below that of silver dollars, and, both silver and gold being at a premium in gold and silver, will be locked up and with lrawn from circulation. Instead, therefore, of any addition to the volume of money by having both the gold and silver circulating at par with the greenbacks, the metallic money of both kinds will disappear, and metallic money will be once more at a pre-mium.

If the Resumption act be left as it now stands, resumption will take place practically ong before January, and the three forms o currency—gold coin, silver coin, and green-backs—will have a parity of value, and all circulate freely, producing that revival of production and of trade so long waited for and so earnestly desired by the now idle inlustry and labor of the county. There is vast difference between resumption in gold coin exclusively and resumption in gold or silver coin at the option of the Government The value of the two metals will be equalized, and the "corner" on gold, so strenu ously labored for by the gold faction, will be broken. With gold and silver at equal values, and the mints producing a nillion of dollars of each coin week, the greenbacks may be safely to stand any demand for redemption that may be made. Leaving the Resumption act as it stands will at the most only leave the greenbacks redeemable a year hence in lver, and, from the greater convenience of the paper for many purposes, it being redeemable in coin, there is no likelihood that any serious demand for redemption will be made. But, taking away this promise to releem in silver and leaving greenbacks in the hopeless condition of permanent irredeemability, will have the effect of destroying the current equality of the paper and the coin, and of locking up not only all the gold, but all the silver also. This will be such a contraction of the currency that it will plunge the country back into the stagnation and idleness under which it has so long suffered. The difference between resumption with silver remonetized, and the gold corner broken, and an abundance of metallic money, increasing at the rate, silver and gold, of one hundred millions a year, and the repeal of the Resumption law and gold and silver with-drawn from circulation and selling at a prenium, is a wide and an important one. Instead of an annual addition of one hundred millions of metallic money to our currency, there will be no practical addition, and the greenbacks, instead of circulating freely at oar with gold and silver coin, will be once more at a discount, and silver and gold efectually demonetized. Instead of the value of money being reduced and that of property increased, by the large additions to our currency of both kinds of coin, there will be a greater scarcity of money than ever, and the fall in values of property will get a new

impetus.

If the Resumption bill be now repealed, and greenbacks declared to be not even exchangeable for silver, then gold, instead of being at par, will again command a premium.

If the Resumption act be left as it is, the gold premium, now less than 1 per cent, will sappear, and the \$150,000,000 gold coin in untry will be released from its present lock-up and be added to the general currency

ful in France, of the two metals and controlling the value of each other, and the paper money circulating with both, because redeemable on demand.

We trust, therefore, that those who lab so long and so earnestly for the remon tion of silver, and who so successfully broke lown the scheme to have a forced res tion of specie payment in scarce and des gold coin, and who so perseveringly insisted upon placing gold and silver on an equality in the currency of the country, will not now defeat the benefit of all the struggles by repealing the law for the future redemption of greenbacks in silver dollars, and th lrive both gold and silver out of circulation Let us have the greenbacks, but do not let us reject gold and silver. Let us, on the contrary, add all the gold and all the silver that can be coined to the greenbacks, and have the greatest possible abundance of money, all having a parity of value.

THE DECADENCE OF NEW YORK CITY. The knavery of New York City in the ma er of robbing the customs revenues is only equaled by its stupidity in allowing its trad ad commerce to dwindle and waste away While its press and commercial association were some years ago clamoring for the re peal of the moieties law to save respectable?) importers from the penalty of their crimes, the jobbing trade of the Eastern metropolis was slowly but surely gliding from the grasp of its merchants, and a large direct tradwith Europe was springing up in the citie of the West. Of the enormous tax-levie imposed by Tweep there was nothing left after his stealings, for the improvement of the city's tumble-down wooden docks; hence the docks of New York City are rotten and worthless, and the slips are clogged with mud. The importing merchants never thought of devoting a share of their customs vators; hence there is but one grain elevator in New York City, and that belongs to the Central Railway Company, and is used exclusively for the accommodation of local traffic. Across the river in Brooklyn are some grain warehouses, but they consist conveyor at the top receives the grain from dock elevator, and drops it into the bin Then, as the slips are not of sufficient capacity to admit ocean vessels, the grain destin a foreign market is lightered out. Practically, all the grain handled in New York City has to be lightered "in and out": that is to say, transferred from car to warehouse. and from warehouse to steam or sail vessels. by floating elevators. On the other hand, the rivals of New York City are well equip-

ped with elevator facilities. Boston has two first-class grain elevate situated on tide-water and at the termini of railway lines. One of these elevators has capacity of a million bushels. The dock facilities are such that the largest ocean vessel can load from either of them: in a word, they are filled directly from railway cars, and emptied directly into vessels Philadelphia has two fast-class elevators, and Baltimore at least three, situated in all respects similarly to those of Boston. It will be observed that the three citie

named possess, in facilities for handling grain for export, a decided advantage over sess an additional natural advantage with regard to a certain section of the West-porions of Ohio, Indiana, and Southern Illinois. This section "markets" a large proportion of its coarse grains, as corn and oats of which it produces in great abundance and, the distance to Philadelphia and Baltimore being less than to New York, rail freights are less to the former than to the when the lakes and canal are closed by ice these products inevitably go either to Phile delphia or to Baltimore. The improved facilities of the two cities named for hand. ling grain told very perceptibly on the corn export trade in 1876. In 1875 Philadelphia exported but 4,200,000 bushels, while in 1876 the volume rose to 16,500,000 bushels and Baltimore showed an increase from 6.800,000 bushels in 1875 to 20,500,000 in 1876. From New York the export was 11,900,000 bushels in 1875, and 15,900,000 pushels in 1876. This revolution in the corn export trade so alarmed the merchants of ew York that they were able to force a renction in Erie Canal tolls, which wise step liverted a considerable share of the corn ex port trade of 1877 from its new channel back o New York City. As compared with 1876, Philadelphia lost 6,300,000, Baltimore 1,600,-

000, and New York gained 10,100,000 bush-A scheme has for a long time been agitated in Boston which, when carried into effect, will seriously affect New York City. It is a project to construct a line of railway to Oswego, or some other point on Lake Ontario. The completion of the enlargement of the Welland Canal, now in progress, will stimu-late this enterprise, and doubtless bring it to full fruition. Boston also proposes to regain its South American and West India trade constructing a short-cut canal across the Cape-Cod peninsula.

The Cuban trade has long been a very portant element in the commerce of New York City. A way is now opened for a division of that trade in favor of this city and the West. Some weeks ago the New York Bulletin heralded the new enterprise as

follows:

On the first of next month a line of steamers or light draught and first-class accommodations will be established between Cedar Keya, Pla., an Ilavana, making three trips each week, the run be tween these points to be made in thirty-six hours via Key West. The line is to run in connection with what is known as the Atlantic, Gulf & Wes India Transit Railroad, and the departure of the steamships will be regulated in accordance with it time-schedule. The connection with Chicago and the Northwest is effected via the Cumberlan route, and among the more important point touched are Louisville, Macon, Branswick, Fernandina, and Cedar Keys. By this route the tim bet ween Chicago and Key West will be ninety-sihours, and between Chicago and Havans 10 hours. This, it is calculated, will be a saving of three days and a haif, as compared with the rout via New York and the Alexander line of steam ships. Freight will be loaded into cars at Ceda Keys and brought through to Chicago withou change, and the expectation is that "importers of Caban products will ship their goods by the, net line instead of around by New York."

No doubt the flour and provisions of the

No doubt the flour and provisions of the Northwest marketed in Cuba and the West little less doubt that the Cuban tobacco consumed in the Northwest will follow th same route. The shortest and cheapes road is sure to secure the transportatio Sugar-refineries will also be established Chicago as soon as the frauds on the cus

them shall have been abolished.
We have heretofore alluded to the of the rapid growth of the direct trade of Chicago in grain and provisions with Eu-rope. This trade is still increasing. Sev-eral prominent houses, hitherto doing a for-eign business through New York agents, are this spring making arrangements to open direct connections with foreign houses. Such changes involve a transfer of all the carrying trade of the houses in question

water is less via the Baltimore & Ohio Road than by any other route, and Mr. Pres GARRETT does not propose to allow his line to be deprived of this advantage. He has for a year and a half maintained lower rates between Chicago and European ports via Baltimore and Philadelphia than could be btained via New York.

This is a formidable array of influence ining for the destruction of the trade and commerce of New York City. It may be said that it is of no consequence, so far as Western grain exports pass through Ne York or Baltimore—that it is a mere question of the small commission of the middle nan. But this is not true. Where men sell, there will they buy. The growth of the direct foreign export trade of the West means, ultimately, the corresponding growth of a direct foreign import trade. The fact is, New York City only holds a dispropor-tionate share of the importing trade of the ountry by means of a system of outrageou frauds upon the customs revenue. The West is destined, at no distant day, to im port direct all the foreign merchandise required for consumption by its people. It follows that the loss by New York City of the export trade of the country involve ventually the loss of the import trade.

The rapid growth of New York City date from the completion of the Eric Canal. Her rivals—Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore -lacked enterprise, and New York seized the sceptre of trade. Puffed up by prosperity, her people became haughty and arrogant assuming that what they had gained could never be wrested from them,—that commercial supremacy was assured for all time. They have suffered severely, and are low awakening from a delusive About a month ago committees of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, and of the Board of Trade and Transportation appealed to President VANDERRILT. of the New York Central Railway, and Receiver JEWETT, of the Eri Railway, to save New York City from its nmercial rivals. It was a moving specta cle. They begged—those magnates of the metropolis—that the Erie and the Central would consent to carry freights over their longer lines, between New York and the West, at rates as low as those accorded by the Baltimore & Ohio over its shorter line between the West and Baltimore and Philadelphia; and they begged New York should no longer longer as a mere way station tween Chicago and Liverpool; that is to say, "That foreign freight arriving at this port (New York) shall not be forwarded to the West over the New York Central or Erie Railroads from here to destination at lower rates than the same class can be shipped from the warehouse in New York City." Mr. VANDERBILT said rather curtly: "It not for the interest of any one that the rail ways should enter into a war of extermin ion"; and Mr. JEWETT said: "If the mer chants of New York wish to help the Erie Road and reduce the cost of transportation over it, they will labor for the improvement of the dock facilities." Rather cold comfort, and rather a sharp slap in the face, this. Upon a later occasion, that of a meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, etter from Mr. VANDERBILT was read. Thi etter of the Railway King is so pertinent to the subject under discussion that we reproduce the main portion of it, as follows:

Within the past ten years Philadelphia and Balti-more have granted to their ratiroads the most lib-eral privilege in the use of streets, docks, and water fronts, and have furnished them with every assistance for the erection of warehouses and ele-vators, and the establishment of steamer and other lines. As a natural sequence, the imports and exports at those cities will continue to increase at lines. As a natural sequence, the imports and exports at those cities will continue to increase at the expense of New York until New York shall freely offer the same facilities for commerce. The New York merchant is subjected to a terminal charge of from 70 cents to \$1 per ton, a burden from which his Philadelphia and Baltimore rival is free. While steamships at other and rival ports land at comparatively free wharves, the rental of a dock owned by our city is about equal to 7 per cent per annum upon the cost of a first-class ocean steamer. At the same time our railroads are prohibited from reaching these docks, though the distance is only a few feet, the expense trifling, and the connection would to that extent put us on an equality with reval cities. When the railroad desires to use city property for the building of depots and the increase of facilities, it pays at the same rate as to a private undividual. It is a shortsighted policy which permits an increased terminal expense at New York, making it to the interest of any road to carry its traffic elsewhere. I appeal to the merchants to arouse the municipal authorities on this question, and to encourage and sustain every effort looking to relief and improvement.

A more vivid picture of the helpless con-

A more vivid picture of the helpless dition of New York as compared with that of her rivals could not be drawn. The letter might well be labeled, "A list of the neglected opportunities of the Empire City." SECRETARY SHERMAN ON BULLION CER-

TIFICATES.

According to the reports of Secretary SHEBMAN'S appearance before the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Meas-

proposition to issue silver-bullion certificates, that gentleman is in favor of issning the certificates on the basis of the gold value of the silver bullion deposited in the Treasury. Setting aside the utter impracticability of this plan, the suggestion is not to be contemplated seriously, for the fundamental reason that it would re-establish the very distinction between gold and silver as money which has just been obliterated by act of Congress after a long struggle against the money-power and influence by the gold clique. It would be to continue the rating of silver in gold that after the former had been deposited with the United States Gov ernment to be converted sooner or later into coin. This is a distinction between silver and gold for money purposes which is no longer recognized by law. The gold certifi-cates are issued now as representing not so many ounces of gold, but so many dollars, and the silver certificates must be of the same character in order to serve the purpose for which they are designed, viz. : The intro duction of silver notes representing so many silver dollars, pending the incapacity of the mints to coin silver dollars beyond a certain

Secretary SHERMAN's idea probably is that the Government should receive the benefit of any rise in the bullion value of silver so deposited. To carry out this idea, it would be necessary to ascertain the London rating of silver bullion in gold from day to day, and exact from every depositor a certain amo of bullion in excess of the lawful weight of the silver dollar to correspond with the London rating. For instance, in order to obtain a certificate for so many silver dollars to-day, it might be necessary to deposit bullion at the rate of 440 grains instead of 412½ grains to the dollar; but such certificates would be receivable for dues, and current in private transactions only for the face value of the number of dollars they would represent, since they would be redeemable in so many dol-lars. The result of any such rule as this would be that nobody would make a deposit of silver bullion in exchange for certificates; every owner of silver bullion would prefer

for gold coin or legal-tender money rather han take out certificates for it. It is obvi ous that such a rule would defeat the very object of the silver bullion proposition, and give the idle silver in the country no greater sefulness than it has now.

The objection which Secretary SHERMAN makes to the issue of the bullion certificates at the rate of 412 grains to the dollar is a very thoughtless one. He says that, "they were to be based on the coinage value of bullion, they would never be prese for redemption until silver should be w 59 pence per ounce,"—a bullion value corresponding to the American standard of 16 to And why not? Would the holder of a silver-bullion certificate worth \$100, receivable for that amount in Government taxes and redeemable for that amount in legal-ten der dollars, lay it away in his safe, and await the time when the silver bullion he had deposited should become worth 59 pence per ounce? He would be a great fool to do any-thing of the kind, for his silver certificate would be worth no more to him at the end of the year than at present, and meanwhile he would lose all the interest or profit that might accrue from the investment or use thereof. The trouble with Secretary SHER MAN is, evidently, that he cannot get the single gold standard out of his mind. That is a thing of the past.

A brief, clear, and simple exposition of the

silver-bullion certificate system is made in the bill introduced into the Senate by Senator COCKBELL, which is as follows:

COCKERLL, which is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc.. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby suthorized and directed to receive deposits of silver builtion or bars with the Treasurer or any Assistant-Treasurer of the United States in sums not less than \$20, estimating 412% grains froy weight standard silver to the dollar, and to issue certificates therefor in denominations judices than \$20, each corresponding with the depointments of United States notes, and such certificates shall be the form of the certificates now authorized and issued for gold builton, and shall be payable to depôtior or bearer, and shall be receivable at par in payment for duties on imports, taxes, and all public dues, and shall be payable by the Treasurer or any Assistant-Treasurer of the United States ondermand in silver dollars or United States ondermand in silver dollars or United States.

The only feature of this bill which can be reasonably criticised is the provision for the

reasonably criticised is the provision for the receipt of these certificates in payment of duties. The revenue from customs diffies is the source from which the public-debt interest is paid. There is a limit by law, upon by reason of the capacity of the mints, to the coinage of silver dollars. If, then, bullion certificates were received for duties, the Government, not having the facilities to immediately convert the bullion so acquired into coin, might be forced to go to the broken to buy coin for the payment of the public interest. Unless there shall be a suggest to overcome this objection, it would be better not to make the silver-bullion certi recoivable for duties, but for all other Gov ernment dues : in that event, gold certificates should also be excluded from the payment of the duties, so that the two would be on an equal footing. Bullion certifi-cates, thus issued, whether of silver or gold, would serve to augment and strengthe the money-supply of the country to the ex-tent in which they should be issued. Such n addition to the stock of money would no be inflation in the sense of an enlargement of an irredeemable paper currency; but the certificates would have the permanent and ntrinsic value of bullion notes, convertible into legal-tender coin, and in this respect would be actual, genuine, and intrinsi noney as much as are the notes of the Bank of England, or the Bank of France, or the Bank of Germany, similarly secured by bullion reserves. No objection will be made to their issue except by those whose interest it is, as money-lenders, to keep the supply of money scarce and dear for their own selfish purposes.

HEWITT ON THE CIVIL-SERVICE. Mr. ABBAM HEWITT's attack upon the Civil-Service policy of President HAYES Was If Mr. Hewrrr had been content 'to tell the truth and stop there, he might have made an impression upon the country. He might has disappointed some of the expectations raised by his letter of acceptance, that he has made some bad appoint to make some removals that were needed. These would have been discreet charges, for Mr. Hewirr might have brought forward facts to prove them. General charges of inefficiency, favoritism, and corruption cannot be so proved. Simple assertion is not suficient. When Mr. HEWITT says that the appointment of BAYARD TAYLOR AS Minister to Berlin and that of JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL as Minister to Madrid were unfit, people ask for facts, which he cannot give. The conntry has approved these appointments. Mr. Hewirr's disapproval of them without sufficient reasons casts suspicions upon the purity of his motives. By claiming too much, he damages his whole argument. A discussion of the Civil-Service policy of President HAYES requires, first, a considera-

tion of the question, Has he done the best he could? He has worked under peculiar

dificulties. The announcement of his inten-tion to purify the public service raised a powerful opposition within his own party. The Senatorial Group, which found itself threatened with dissolution, began war upon him personally and officially. A number of his nominations were rejected. Others were "hung up" in committee. Still others were confirmed only by the votes of his political press opened upon him. Such organs as th New York Tribune and Times, which con tributed largely to his election, criticised his policy severely. He was accused of sacrificing the party to promote personal ends, of making appointments in the interests of fac-tions, and of being "a mere theorist." We lo not think it remarkable, under the circumstances, that he put a number of his friends into office. He felt the need of friends. With both Houses of Congress in the hands of his political opponents, it was necessary that he should have men whom he ing further time for the filing of new largest and McCongress and M was to be an utter failure, he could not have as his lieutenants persons who had neither sympathy nor respect for his opinions. Now it is to be remarked that, in spite of the obstacles thrown in his many claims; and Mr. Gausz, of Arkansas, a bill to distribute the remainder of the proceeds of the sale of captured and abandoned property among the Southern States. In addition to these bills of a general nature there are half a dozen or more to restore the sale of captured and abandoned property among the Southern States. In addition to these bills of a general nature there are spite of the obstacles thrown in his way, President Hayes has made the Civil Service better than it has been before for fifty years. He has, it is true, retained Anderson as New York, but he did not do this until the nominations of LAWRENCE and ROOMEVELT had been rejected. He has a Cabinet which will compare favorably, in point of ability and character, with any since the early days of the Republic. The corps of Foreign Ministers is likewise singularly pure and efficient. Such names as LOWELL, TAYLOR, WELSH, Noves, and Stoughton are sufficient test-monials of the good intentions of the Presdent. In the subordinate offices at home there is an equal degree of intelligence and thrift; and the results are shown in the service, for there has not been an important arising from the War of

ourse of Congre:sional inves the inauguration of President HATES. truth is that, although he has not secom-plished Civil-Service reform, he has made a long advance towards it, and hes made it, too, against a bitter and most discourage opposition; weighed down by a Tenure-of.
Office act intended especially to obstruct the
Executive, and subject to that most disheartening of all criticism which impugns motives and assails character. In view of these obstacles, we believe that President HAYES has done all, or nearly all, that could reasonably be expected of him. If he has made a very few bad or questionable appoint-ments, he has also made a large number of good ones. He has, above all, kept akve the spirit of reform, and will hand the Civil Service over to his successor in better condition than he received it. Another inquiry to be made is: Whether

public expectations in regard to the Presi-dent's Civil-Service policy have been alto-gether reasonable and just. Because he has not satisfied these expectations in all respects, it is assumed that he has done nothing, whereas he has done a great deal. The principal fault is not with the President, be with the expectations. It was too much assume that one man would accompli in one year reforms which nu men had attempted in vain for many years to accomplish. It is true the one many was President, while the others were uno sole source of power in these United States cannot work miracles. He cann the heart of man. He cannot make incom petent men cease to desire office, or ambi tions politicians stop recommending them for office, or the United States Senate from keeping them in office when they have obtained it. Above all, he cannot take the first and most important step towards Civilsecurity in office during good b Without this premise, the best men came be induced to accept the inferior office without it the most elaborate and perfe system of examinations would be futile in childish, and any Civil-Service reform partial and temporary. This promise Presiden HAYES cannot make. His power extends erefore, to expect of him a comple form of the Civil Service; and it i unjust and ignorant to disparage what he hadone because he has not done more.

The danger which is threatened to the Public Treasury by the cloud of war claims cannot be pointed out too often. Even if the danger were confined within its present limits, it would be an appalling one, involve limits, it would be an appaining one, involving the payment of unjust, absurd, preposterous, and fraudulent claims, nine-tenths of which would not stand, in State courts as against States. The most startling feature of the Treasury raid is the pessistent and determined effort of the Southern Brigadiers to open the doors still wider by favorable legisation so as not only to make the collection of pending clai ms secure, but to enlarge the trea by shortening the time of the Rebellion, thus bringing in a new swarm of claimants to add millions more to the steal, and event ually prepare the way for making the North pay the Rebel debt. There are 25,000 elaims already pending, most of which come from the South, and they involve over a hundred million dollars. Almost every day brings some new bill intended or secure the collection of the old, and the Southern Brigadiers, reinforced by and intend to pass them, taking advan of the spathy of the Northern people, and their disposition to do anything that will tend to the reconciliation of the two sec-tions. A glance at the bills introduced

during the present session by Democrats will show how thoroughly they have organized

legislation with the purpose of depleting the Treasury. Mr. Winson, of West Virginia, has presented a bill declaring that the loyalty of every stizen shall be assumed until his disloyalty is proven, which reverses the rule at present governing the Southern Claims Commission; Mr. Mills, of Texas, a bill dating the close of the War of the Reb 1866, which is now considered by the Courts as the official period, which will increase the amount of claims several millions; Mr. Shelly, of Alabama, a bill abolishing the Southern Claims Commission and transferring all the business pending before it to the Court of Claims, where the claimant will not have to prove his loyalty; Senstor Garland, of Arkansas, and Representa-tive Ellis, of Louisiana, bills allowing claims for the proceeds of captured and abandoned property, the filing of which was limited to two years after the close of the Rebellion, in the Court of Claims, to be filed for one year or more; Mr. Cook, of Georfor all cotton seized by its agents in the South after May 29, 1865,—the date heretofore having been June 30, 1865; Mr. Cabell, of Virginia, a bill still further changing the date of the cotton claims to April 10, 1865, and adding tobacco; Mr. ROBERTSON, of Louisiana, a bill to refund the tax collected on raw cotton, amounting to \$60,000,000, to the individual owners, and Mr. SHELLEY, of Alabama, a bill to refund amount to the Southern States pro rata for schoel purposes; Mr. REAGAN, of Texas. bill repealing the joint resolution which de-clured as forfeit any claim against the Government due on April 13, 1861, whose holdors were in any way dialoyal; the House Committee on War Claims, a bill transfer-ring to the Southern Claims Commission disloyal persons to the pension-rolls, and hundreds of private relief bills for individual losses sustained during the War, all but fifteen or twenty of which have been introduced by Democrats.

We call the attention of our readers to the

swarm of claims now pending and the millions of money they involve; to the multi-tude more of claims waiting legislation to come in; and to the rapid and steady mancome in; and to the rapid and steady manner in which legislation to expedite the robbery of the Treasury is being introduced.
This infamous business has been sprungupon the country by a Democratic Congress
whose watchwords are economy and reform,
and by Democratic Congressmen who were
elected upon explicit pledges made
in the Thiories letter that no claims

should be eratic doctrine i Haverr, and by tors and organs. CAGO TRIBUNE sounded to its feaders that the ti South would dema North for its losses du time has now come, and into the millions. Ho fore the people of the upon to pay the entire not rouse from their atives know

A change comes over St. Louis courts after the out the remainder of the of simple drunk or vag the Police Magistrate, t raly to the trembling go this time will you do over into illinois, and ne when the trembling prishelp him the big bridge, in early spring the wo other course, and, arter to a fine of \$275,000, su n that the culprit till his name has been

The New Orleans F Grand Jury is vigo his letter to the New the officers engaged in have been examined, a on. A special report when the Grand Jury al compiled its work." If pervert the facts, tha hat old man WELLS bon persecutors.

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CHICAGE March 12:-the strength of the Austime? and oblige The war establish prises, according to men and 148,120 hors

Honorary Commiss neration of any kind i

While Mrs. SHERM vention of the devil, says frankly that he " scooting round." As

The Illustrated Lon-trated a curious "bull picture of the British danelles, some of the We know that Col.

that there is any such say when, in skirmi looking for a match, An English writer wants is a little mor-lies most foully is country wants is

Mr. Cox is forming ARTEMUS WARD'S E

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of war. Our contemp oliceman, but a p Another lawsuit

Gay Lee reside York, but he is not washboard, not a g William Howit versary of his birt tender copy of versican sculptor, Mar Howitt household. during her last illing Mr. Vojta Naphookseller, is now having come into it Recently he erected ing 300,000 florid has also founde and an American I Old Marshal O to represent the I Gay Lee resi

Old Marshal C to represent the 1 of Victor Emman expenses was \$6,0 to the surprise of nance, which had done. The old sering the amount there was any stems to it.

Mrs. Admiral suffrage, though a fore the Senate Co that, if any woman because size is not woman, as, havin brother, she has a and protect, and gnard; neverthed morni influence of the contract of the cont

at official soundal, or resident HAYES. The resident Hares. Instantion of the has not accom-reform, he has made a it, and hes made it, er and most discouraging ed down by a Tenure-ofespecially to obstruct the abject to that most disiticism which impugns aracter. In view of lieve that President nearly all, that could of him. If he has made a large number of a above all, kept ahve the

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bill to refund the ates pro rata for GAN, of Texas, a

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change comes over the procedure of the and will hand the Civil essor in better conout the remainder of the year, whenever a est the remainder or the year, whenever a case of simple drunk or vagrancy comes up before the Police Magistrate, that Rhadamanthus says sternly to the trembling prisoner: "If I let you this time will you dig out of St. Louis and e made is : Whether regard to the Presi-policy have been alto-and just. Because he has over into Illinois, and never come back!" and when the trembling prisoner says he will, so help him the big bridge, he is discharged. But expectations in all re-d that he has done nothis early spring the worthy magistrate takes andone a great deal. The t with the President, but
It was too much to other course, and, after sentencing the culprit to a fine of \$275,000, suspends sentence on con-dition that the culprit will not leave the city n would accomplish numberless tad in vain for many til his name has been entered in the new city i. It is true the one man le the others were unof-the President is not the

The New Orleans Picayune says: "The Grand Jury is vigorously prosecuting the in-restigation into the charges made by Wells in his letter to the New York *Times*, respecting the officers engaged in the prosecution of the ANDERSON case. So far, over forty witnesses have been examined, and the inquiry still goes on. A special report will probably be made when the Grand Jury shall have completed and compiled its work." If they don't suppress or pervert the facts, that jury will come to th lusion that there was a beap of truth in what old man WELLs alleged in regard to his bon persecutors.

should be recognized. This was

mocratic doctrine through the campaign, enunciated by TILDEN and his chief fugle-

man, Hawarr, and by the whole tribe of ora-

tors and organs. Three years ago THE CHI-

CAGO TRIBUNE sounded the alarm, and warned

its readers that the time would come when

the South would demand payment of the North for its losses during the War. That

time has now come, and the demand mounts into the millions. How soon will it be before the people of the North will be called

upon to pay the entire Rebel debt, if they do

not rouse from their apathy and let their

tendulent claim business must be stopped

ntatives know that this infamously

The Congressional Record is teeming with the crations which eloquent members intended to deliver over the body of Mr. HAYES' veto. We pever could see the sense of the House con-demning any one to read what it had itself refused to listen to, and we are confirmed in our conviction when we observe that Mr. CRITTENone day, contains extracts from the next 'day's

The Hindoo hell is twenty-one stories deep, with cellar and sub-basement, and there are bay-windows on all its names. When a man tells another to go there, he is apt to be knocked down and climbed all over before he has half completed his insult, and an announce ment of a lecture by Col. INGERSOLL in scrupulous paper turns half-way down the next column with dashes.

The ferocious Mohammedans of India are said to be imploring somebody to restrain them from gobbling up Russia. If Lord Lyrron wishes to earn his salary as Governor-General of India, he will, explain to these misguided Moslems that the British thirst for gore has for some time been on the wane, and that this enthusiasm is

The impossible statement has been made that, of the famous Russian Guard which left St. Petersburg in August, scarcely one-fourth survive. If three-fourths of the Guard have perished in six months, the mortality of the rest of the army, which has been campaigning nearly a year, must have been about six-fourths

temporaries no end of good advice to Mr. HAYES as to what he should do and how he should make himself the President of the whole country, not of a party. It is not considered good policy on the part of a General in warfare to do anything that his opponent wishes him to do.

Chicago, March 12.—Can you inform me as to the strength of the Austrian army at the present time? and oblige

The war establishment of the Landschaff of the Chicago and the C according to the latest advices, 780,028 men and 148,120 horses.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, March 12.—Please inform a reader what salary or remuneration an honorary Commissioner to the Paris Exposition receives.

SHERWOOD DAVIDSON.

Honorary Commissioners receive no remuneration of any kind for their services.

While Mrs. SHERMAN thinks dancing an invention of the devil, the General, her husband says frankly that he "likes to see young people scooting round." As the poet says: Strangethat such difference should be "Tween Mrs. S. and W. T.

An English writer says that "what America wants is a little more Political Economy." He lies most foully in his throat. What this country wants is a little more economy of politics.

Our contemporaries are all in error. Dr MARIUS WALKER doesn't want to be made a policeman, but a policewoman.

Another lawsuit about Erie and its officer and Receivers. They all JEWETT.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren opposes female suffrage, though she was too modest to appear before the Senate Coumlitee and spoot. She says that, if any woman in the country has a grievance because size is not permitted to vote, she is that woman, as, having neither father, husband, nor brother, she has several young children to educate and protect, and important property interests to mard; nevertheless she prefers to trust to the moral influence over men which intelligence never falls to exercise, and which is really more potent in the management of business affairs than the direct vote.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A Young Man of New York with Too Much Money Disgraces Himself.

His Ineffectual Attempt to Kill Himself in a Bagnio.

Very Remarkable Character.

Account of the Lynching of a Colored Woman in Virginia Last Week.

Poisoning.

Recovery of the Jewelry Stolen from Rignold, the New York Actor.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Richard Shaw,

The Illustrated London News recently perpetrated a curious "bull" in printing a full-page picture of the British fleet sailing up the Dardanelles, some of the ships having their sails closely furled, while others had them full set.

We know that Col. INGERSOLL doesn't believe that there is any such place, but what does he say when, in skirmishing round his bedroom looking for a match, he fails over the rocking-

Mr. Cox is forming himself upon the model of ARTEMUS WARD'S kangaroo. He is an amoosin' little cuss: you should see him jump and

The Cubans, when they set about organizing a navy, proposed to buy—a tow-boat at Pitts-burg. This would have been, as it were, a tug

Gay Lee resides on Chatham street, New York, but he is not a troubadour, and he touches a washboard, not a guitar.

Walliam Howitt, on the eighty-fifth anniversary of his birthday, wrote a very pretty and tender copy of verses in memory of the dead American sculptor, Margaret Foley, a member of the Mowitt household, where she was tenderly nursed during her last illness.

Mr. Vojta Napratek, formerly a Milwankee bookseller, is now living in Prague, Bohemia, having come into the possession of a large estate. Recently he erected a fine exhibition building costing 300,000 forins, and donated it to the city. He has also founded an American orphan asylum and an American Ladies' Club in Prague.

Old Marshall Cannobert was sent to Rome

and an American Ladies' Club in Prague.

Old Marshal Cannobert, was sent to Rome to represent the French Republic at the funeral of Victor Emmanuel. The appropriation for his expenses was \$6,000, of which he returned \$3,400, to the surprise of the French Department of Finance, which had never known such a thing to be done. The old soldler, however, insisted on covering the amount into the Treasury, saying that if there was any stealing to be done one else must do it.

Some Incidental History of a

An Insurance Company Accuses a Policy-Holder of Wife-

REAL LIFE.

young gentleman of Fifth avenue, and well known as a society leader, has scandalized him-self by shooting himself in the head in a house of ill-fame up town. Shaw's father died some time ago, leaving, it is said, over \$1,000,000 so disposed that his children were secured an ample income without being able to impair the principal. Richard was carefully educated, and, when 15, was sent abroad, remaining in Europe for several years. After he came home he spent the next three years in traveling over the country, and finally settled down here. As a relief from ennui he plunged into dissipation, and soon be-came known as the fastest of the fast. Last November Shaw met Libby Osborne and became so infatuated that he has never been able to free himself from her toils. This young woman is attractive, well educated, the mistress of numerous accomplishments, and has a remark-able history. She was born and reared in Savannah, Ga. Her father was a well-known planter before the War, and managed to put his property into an available shape, having fore-seen the coming trouble. Libby was educated in Vassar College and graduated there three and a half years ago. Before she left home she had formed a sincere attachm for a young man living near Savannah. When Libby left school she expected to marry her lover, but her family had other plans. She was compelled to marry a man not only twice her age, but a worn-out roue. The family benefited by this marriage, but Libby's lover wrote her a long letter, in which he avowed that "as sure as fate he would, before many years had passed, succeed in securing a vengeance that would cure his wounded heart by its completeness." The his wounded heart by its completeness.
young bride was very unhappy. She begged
of her family to allow her a separation. They refused. Libby's lover contrived to throw him self in the young wife's way. The old intimacy was revived, and went so far as to give occasion for scandal. Last summer, one morn ing, there was a sensation caused by the sud-den disappearance of Libby and her lover. They fied North, and for some time, under an

night, at a late hour, he went with the girl to her room, and, as soon as the door was closed, drew a small revolver. Not getting satisfactory answers to his importunities, he placed the barrel to his head and fired. Owing to unsteadiness, the ball only made a scalp wound. At the Police Court this morning Shaw said he meant to kill himself, and would do so yet. His friends were allowed to take him in charge. The case creates a marked sensation, and much sympathy is felt for the widowed mother, who has devoted herself especially to this son. THE LYNCHING OF A WOMAN. Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

RICHMOND, Va., March 12.—The lynching of the colored woman, Charlotte Harris, in Rockingham County, eighteen miles from Harr.son-burg, last week, on the suspicion of instigating a barn-burning, has caused a great deal of com-ment and indignation in this city, but as yet no reward has been offered by the Governor for the pprehension of the Ku-Klux who did the lynchapprehension of the Ku-Kiux who did the lynching. I have received a telegram from Rockingham to-day saying that public sentiment favored lynch law in this case, showing that the morals of the community are at a low ebb.

It turns out that while there were only a few masked men in the party who went to the Constable's house where the woman, Charlotte Harris, was under guard for a night, there were about 100 in all who stood on and witnessed the hanging. Many who participated in the ceremony were unmasked. The country is mountainous and with, and the inhabitants are of the plain but well-to-do sort. They are said to

mony were unmasked. The country's mountainous and wild, and the inhabitants are of the plain but well-to-do sort. They are said to thirst for blood, and in the Penitentiary now are several murderers from Rockingham.

The hanging of Charlotte Harris was of a peculiarly indish character. The black-jack tree to which she was tied was pulled down to the ground by five men, then when the victim was ruade secure one of the party said, "Here she goes," and with the remark let loose. The black-jack had a stiff spring, and the woman was flung clear over and daugled down on the other side. She struggled for some time, and died in horrible agony. So goes the report in Rockingham, where it seems the details have leaked out, and the affair is generally discussed. It was in the same locality that Louisa Lawson, a white woman, murdered her husband about a year ago. She was sentenced to be hung, but the sentence was commuted by Gov. Kemper.

Kemper.

An Enquirer correspondent interviewed a gentleman from Rockingham to-day, who said that ever since Louisa Lawson was left off with imprisonment, the people of that section had resolved to lynch the first persons upon whom there was a suspicion of crime. There have been nine murders in Rockingham within a half-dren year.

been nine murers and dizen years.

Moffett, celebrated as the patentee of the Moffett bell-punch, used by the Moffett Liquor law in all Virginia bar-rooms, represents Rockingham in the Legislature. A BLACK CRIME ÂTTEMPTED.

St. Louis, Mo., March 12.—An atrocious crime was attempted last night at the residence of E. C. Lackland, on Lindell avenue, by, it is believed, a discharged negro-servant named Thomas Patterson. After the family had retired for the night fire was discovered by Mrs. Lackland in the bedroom of her husband, who was absent from home. She aroused the children and had them taken to a neighbor's, after which the police, who happened in opportunely, put out the flames. The family were preparing to retire again at about 2 o'clock, when it was discovered that the baby's bed was in flames, which were with difficulty extinguished. At the same time a closet door, accidentally opened, revealed a third fire, which happily was put out without trouble. There is no doubt that the baby's bed was fired in the hope that the occupant would be destroyed, which would have occurred had the removal of the children not taken place. The police are investigating the matter, which was clearly the work of a malicious incendiary. believed, a discharged negro-servant

ALLEGATIONS BY AN INSURANCE

States Circuit Court John C. Prather, of Jackson County, is sueing the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company for \$3,000 for a policy on his wife's life, who died Oct. 25, 1876. The defeuse is that Prather poisoned her, and an intense interest is felt by the citizens of Jackson Coun

interest is felt by the citizens of Jackson County, twenty-five or thirty of whom are witnesses. The wife's stomach was analyzed by Dr. H. Jameson, of this city, who found traces of arsenical poisoning. After the return of the stomach with the report of an analytic chemist, the Grand Jury of Jackson County indicted Prather for murder. He wastried last February, and, after two weeks' constant attendance, the jury was given the case. For twenty-four hours the jury stood six to six, and then, being worn out, agreed to a verdict for acquittal for Prather. His attorneys stated in court to-day that all the allegations of the Company would be disposed of. They would prove that Prather and his wife were devoted to each other, and had always lived a happy, pleasant life together. When the insurance company instigated the analysis of the wife's stomach the authorities repudiated the proceeding, and it was conducted entirely by the Company and its agents. The stomach was in a position where it could easily be "doctored." The plaintiff further relies upon the judgment of the Jackson Circuit Court discharging him after he had been on trial for the murder of his wife. The testimony will require several days, portions of it being export. ARRESTED.

RIGNOLD'S JEWELRY. *

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, March 12.—To-day George Rig New York, March 12.—To-day George Rignold, the actor, was summoned to police headquarters to see some jewelry sent to New York by Chief-of-Police Hickey, of Chicago. Mr. Rignold immediately, recognized a gold watch and chain, a pair of sleeve-buttons, and a medal of his property which was stolen on the 10th of June last at the New York Hotel, when apparel and jewelry worth \$3,400 and \$600 in money disappeared mysteriously from his apartment while he and Mrs. Rignold were at dinner. At the time of the robbery a chambermaid. Jane Thomas, was suspected, but the detectives hesitated about arresting her. Immediately after the robbery she left the hotel and went to Chicago with a man with whom she lived, and their conduct attracted the attention of the police there. Detectives ascertained that they pledged many articles of jewelry, and last month the man was arrested, but the woman escaped and her whereabouts was not known. At the time of the robbery circulars were sent out, and Chief Hickey received one. The jewelry pledged by the woman and her companion was found to answer the description of Mr. Rignold's property. Chiaf Hickey corresponded with Supt. Walling, who asked that the jewelry be sent to New York, with the above result. nold, the actor, was summoned to police head

DOUBLE MURDER IN TEXAS. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 11.-A few days since a traveler came across the bodies of two men near Rage Pass, on the Rio Grande. The discovery was reported to the authorities of Mav-erick County, who investigated it, when it was erick County, who investigated it, when it was developed the men were R. W. Berry, a New York gentleman, who had recently established a sheep ranche on the border, and a trusted Mexican employe. It was also ascertained that two well-known Mexicans had left Eagle Pass with Berry and his herd. Deputy-Sheriff McCabe went in pursuit of the suspicious parties, riding night and day, and following them to Santa Rosa, about 100 miles in the interior of Mexico, where he found them. Their arrest accomplished, the pair were rushed to this side of the river without regard to the extradition treaty, and lodged in Maverick County Jail. This was done last Friday. The murderers, after shooting deceased, built a fire over their legs, which were burned to a crisp. The murder is sonsidered the foulest and most brutal, and only equaled by the San Elizario massacre, near El Paso, when the victims of Greaser rage were sliced with knives, backbones broken, bodies forced into corn-sacks and thrown into a well. Information comes that the Mexicans just arrested confess the crime.

ANOTHER DEFAULTER.

Special Dispatch to The Thouns.
PITTSBURG, Pa., March 12.—A rather extraordinary case of embezzlement was developed here to-day. The Iron City Insurance Company They fied North, and for some time, under an assumed name, lived as man and wife in Philadelphia, and afterward in Cleveland. Last September they came here and boarded on Lexington avenue. In a month Libby's lover and supposed husband abandoned her, writing from Cleveland that his revenge was now complete. The girl was heartbroken for a time, but gradually hardened, and abandoned herself to her fate. In November last she entered a house of ill-repute in Thirty-first street, and soon had numerous friends. Among her first victims was young Shaw, who told her his real name, gave her full particulars about his family, and wanted her to marry him, or live privately as his mistress. She toyed with Shaw, but did not like him, and refused his offers. He would hant the house, and almost took up his residence there for some weeks. Monday night, at a late hour, he went with the girl to her room, and, as soon as the door was closed, dere wa small revolved as man and wife in the today. The Iron City Insurance Company is winding up its business, and an examination of the books to-day showed a shortage of funds amounting to about \$12,000. The Secretary of the Company, Col. David Campbell, was at once suspected, and he was arrested, and gave ball in \$5,000 to answer at court. The President of the Company says he has positive proof of Campbell's guilt. This same Campbell Gravs, and is at present President of their civil organization. He has hitnerto moved in the most aristocratic circles of Pittsburg, being a man of rare accomplishments, of tried valor on the field of battle, and of fine business ability. It is supposed that Campbell fell into evil practices, requiring more money than the could carn honorably, and that he resorted to embezilement make up the deficiency.

THE POWWOW IN PIKE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Springfield, Ill., March 12.—The Governo to-day received a dispatch from Sheriff Biades, announcing all quiet at the seat of war in Pittsfield, Pike County. The Sheriff says the display of military force protected the jail from attack, and it will be guarded to-night also.

PITTSPIELD, III., March 12.—Everything is quiet to-day. The jail was guarded to-night by the Illinois State troops, which Gov. Cullom ordered to assist Sheriff Blades in keeping the peace, but there was no attack by the mob, as was anticipated. The troops were dismissed this morning, subject to call when needec. Guards will be stationed again to-night. No arrest has been made yet, but officers are reported in close pursuit of a suspicious party in the south part of the county. They were less than an hour in the rear at the last report.

TEMPERANCE FANATICISM. DAVENPORT, Ia., March 11.—Wilton, about thirty miles west of here, is determined to be moral at whatever cost. A year ago a young girl was publicly tarred and feathered there by ious ladies because she was slightly crooked. pious ladies because she was slightly crooked. Now another similar episode has occurred. A young man named G. B. Spencer, who took his bitters regularly in defiance of the orders of the Blue-Ribbon Temperance. Ledge to desist ant take the piedge, received a notification Sunday to instantly reform or else leave the country. The letter was ornamented with a skull and cross-bones, and bore the repeated assurance that the Temperance Vigilantes meant business, and that, if Spencer wanted to save his neck, he must sign the piedge or fee. He, however, announces that he will do neither, and defies the reformers to do their worst.

ASSASSINATION. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 12.—A colored man named Diliard Green was found early this morning near his house with seven bullets in his body. He had evidently lain there all night. The Coroner's jury to-day directed the arrest of The Coroner's jury to-day directed the arrest of smother colored man named Joseph Lewis, who lives near by, and he will be held in custody until the jury arrives at a verdict. A musket belonging to Lewis was taken to a gunsmith, who testified that it had lately been discharged. The reason Lewis is suspected is that he and the murdered man have not been griendly, and he has been heard to threaten his life. A rumor says that Green was going home from church with Lewis' wife when the latter shot him.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 12.—Sunday night the barn and corn-cribs of Michael Redmond, in this county, were discovered to be on fire, and were, with their contents, totally consumed. Loss \$600, and no insurance. To-day Edwin and Peter Hall, two men with whom Mr. Redmond had a difficulty, were arrested for setting the building on fire, and incarcerated in jail at Urbana. The Grand Jury heard the evidence to-day, and will doubtless indict them.

HAZING.

HANOVER, N. H., March 12.-Hazing was revived at Dartmouth College last night. Early in the evening the Sophomores intruded upon the Freshmen. About 2 o'clock in the morning the Freshmen. ADOUT SO CLOCK IN the morning the Freshmen broke into the room in Thornton Hall occupied by a Sophomore and his brother, a Senior. Both were unmercifully beaten with bottles and disfigured. Two have been agreeted for assault with intent to kill, and are in custody. Search is being made for the others.

SAFE-BURGLARS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 12.—Burglars blew rashville, tenn., alarch 12.—Burgiars blew open Stanfield & Evans' safe at Union City, Tenn., last night, and robbed it of \$1,000. They took Hayden & Barris' safe out in the street and there attempted to blow it up, but failed on account of a combination lock.

FEUDAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 12.—Some days ago a man named Egert was killed near Marce-lona by one Godfrey Frankey. Frankey was arrested almost immediately, and is now in jail there. His examination on the charge of murder began yesterday, and narrowly escaped being a bloody mockery, for some of Egert's friends had armed themselves and intended killing Frankey in the court-room. The Sheriff learned of it fortunately, and disarmed them. There is great excitement here. The murder grew out of a feud.

CINCINNATI, O., March 12.—A. N. Robinson, who was Treasurer at the time of the robbery of the Clermont County Treasury at Batavia, O., some months since, was yesterday arrested for the crime.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—The boy Charles Welch, alias Patton, who shot and killed young McAdam, his playmate yesterday, has been arrested. INDICTED.

New York, March 12.-Mme. Restell has been indicted by the Grand Jury.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE READING TOURNAMENT Is over;—it lasted from 8 o'clock till about half-ast 11,—and the contestants have retired, wearied doubtless, and anxious as to the decision the public will arrive at but conscious of baving done their, duty. McCormick Hall was filled full to the brim by a fashionable and most attentive audience, and, contrary to the usual custom of fashionable audiences, the majority kept their seats to the end. But the was the result of a clever bit of management, in placing the most enticing feature of the evening at the very end of the programme. The city is full of

very end of the programme. The city is full of readers just now, each one ardent in the pursuit of fame and fortune, each one ready to sacrifice time and falent for the benefit of some institution,—a church, a hospital, anything that fashionable society take an interest in,—and equally ready to make society reciprocate when the time comes for an individual benefit. It will be encouraging to them all to know that public readings have become highly popular, and therefore remunerative, entertainments. It is fair to presume that the tournament of last evening will be the foundation of a series of such, that may, for a season, eclipse the attractions of the stare. It is also reasonable to assume that the success of the venture will foundation of a series of such, for a season, eclipse the attractions of the stare. It is also reasonable to assume that the success of the venture will induce elocutionists of all sorts to come hither and hire halls, and talk us to sleep nightly. In that case the name of George Carpenter will be cherished with gratitude and love, and our children will arise up and call him blessed. It is just possible, however, that the interest manifested in the elocutionary avalanche at McCormick Hall was largely owing to the presence of the veteran James E. Murdoch, who was the "star," and George Vandenhoff, whose reputation as a reader nas not waned; while the lesser lights had each their coteries of friends that helped to swell the audience and keep up the applause. Of the entertainment as a whole, it may be said that it was a good thing, only there was a little too much of it. It was quite evident that had not Mr. Murdoch's second reading been put at the very bottom of the programme the entire audience would have gone home at the conclusion of the first part, it being then close on 10 o'clock. That is universally conceded to be late enough for any lecture programme, however ravishing. The musical numbers included a piano solo from "Rigoletto," by Miss Fannie Danziger, a seena and aria of Herling's by Miss Kleinofen, and, in the second part, a piano solo from "Rigoletto," by Miss Fannie Danziger, a seena and aria of Herling's by Miss Kleinofen, and, in the second part, a piano solo from "Rigoletto," by Miss Fannie Danziger, a seena and aria of Herling's by Miss Mina G. Slayton, who read "Charley Machree" (by Hoppin), and won a moderate round of applause. Then Mr. Vandenhoff looks aged, and his voice is not as full as of yore, while his manner is somewhat pedantic. Still his reading, both in this and in the piece he afterwards rendered—"Lochinvar" and Hood's "Nocturnal Sketch"—was marked by intelligence and a fine sense of humor.

Miss Jessie Couthoui next came on the platform and met with quite an ovation. She read first

given her, and she retired amid storms of ap-plause.

Mrs. Laura E. Dainty followed this with one Mrs. Laura E. Dainty lollowed this with one of her charming dialect recitations, "Brother Anderson's Sermon," which she rendered very cleverly, aithough her voice was not quite up to its usual scrength, and, responding to a recall, she gave a pretty little child picture, which

captivated the audience.

Then came Murdoch, who has not been seen on a Chicago platform for many years. He read Bulwer's translation of Schiller's poem, "The Diver," and read it grandly. His fine voice has lost nothing of its sonorous ring, nor has age dimmed his power of making everything seem sublime that he lends that voice to enunciate. The effect of his reading was as if a grand organ had begun an anthem after the tink-ling of guitars and pianos. His reading swept all the others for the moment into insignificance. At the close he gave a magnificent rendering of the Lord's Prayer, prefaced by a poem descriptive of the death of a Union soldier, which served as an appropriate excuse for reading what he said he would not do as a mere elocutionary effort. Mr. Murdoch, it is needless to say, carried off the honors of the evening, and, it should be added, that Miss Couthout came next. Mrs. Daulty did not read in the second part, naving been taken ill. Mrs. Elia W. Felt won merited approbation for her Shakspearean readings, which included the trial scene of Queen Katherine, and a scene from "As You Like It." Altogether, the entertainment was a brilliant success, although, as already intimated, it became wearisome, because of its linked sweetness being too long drawn out. aptivated the audience.

Then came Murdoch, who has not been seen

CASUALTIES.

FALL OF A BUILDING. East Saginaw, Mich., March 12.—A brick defective foundation, burying in the ruins H. P. Atwood and son, and a lady named Donnelly.
All were rescued alive, but seriously, and perhaps fatally injured. A saloon-building adjoining was also completely wrecked. The damage was \$4,000.

A LUCKY SAILOR. Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

St. Louis, March 12.—A drunken sailor named Martin Fallon fell from the tug-boa Florence at 3:30 yesterday morning into the Mississippi. Happily a log was at hand when he fell, which he clutched, hanging to which he floated five miles down the river, when he was rescued by a fisherman. His escape was mirac-

FATAL POWDER EXPLOSION. MARLBORO', Mass., March 12.-The Acton owder-mill blew up again to-day, killing two men.
The shock of the explosion was plainly hear
at Aver Junction, fifteen miles distant. Th
large hill south of the works is literally covere
with fragments of the building, and over severa
acres are strewn portions of the two dead men'

A LITTLE BOY KILLED. Special Dispatch to the Tribune.
BURLINGTON, Ia., March 12.--A small son Mr. Leonard Schell, of Oquawka, died yester day from the effects of wounds received by the accidental discharge of a gun with which he and a little companion were playing, and which was supposed to be unloaded.

COLLISION. POTTSTOWN, Pa., March 12.—A collision of coal trains on the Reading Road resulted in wrecking thirty cars, killing John A. Cummisky, fireman, and severely wounding two

COAL-OIL FATALITY.

Harrisburg, March 12.—Two children named Wood were fatally, and two others seriously, burned by the explosion of coal oil, with which the oldest, aged 11 years, was lighting the fire. SUICIDE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 12.—John Sanden. aged 65, living in Lafayette Township, committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn Sunday. The deceased was wealthy, and core a high character. The rash act is ascribed to ill health and partial derangement of the mind. . POLITICAL.

New Hampshire Republicans Successful in Yesterday's Election.

Prescott Probably Elected Governor by 2,000 Majority.

A Republican Majority in Both Branches . of the Legislature.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 12.—At half-past 1 o'clock the bulk of the votes were polled, and the preponderance was in favor of the Repub-licans. The Greenbackers rejoiced at the unexpected vote for their favorites.

Boston, Mass., March 12.—Advices from New

Hampshire indicate that a very full vote is being cast. At noon, at Concord, the vote was not materially different from that at the same hour last year, Prescott, Republican, having a majority in all the wards heard from.

At Nashua the indications are that Cook (Dem.) will be elected Mayor by a small majority, while it is reported that McKean (Dem.), for Governor, is running ahead of his ticket in sev-

eral wards.

Exeter elected a Republican Representative Exter elected a Republican Representative to the Legislature by a large majority. At Keene the Republicans elected their Rep-resentative—a Republican gain. At Littleton the Democratic local ticket was elected by about 80 majority, and Bethlehem

gives a Democratic majority.

At Manchester the Republicans claim the At Manchester the Republicans claim the election of the city ticket by a reduced majority. A small Republican majority at Dover is indicated by the noon returns. Up to 1 o'clock no decisive returns affecting the Gubernatorial

no decisive returns affecting the Gubernatorial ticket had been received.

Boston, March 12.—Seventy towns in New Hampshire give Prescott (Republican) 11,770; McKean, 10,755; scattering, 191. The same towns last year gave Prescott 12,001; Marcy, 10,447; and scattering, 106. Republican net loss, 617. The same relative loss throughout the State will make the choice of Governor by the popular vote very doubtful, and probably throw

the election in the Legislature.

Returns from New Hampshire to 9 p. m. indicate the election of eighty Republican and sixty-five Democratic members of the Legislature.

Returns from New Hampshire to 9 D. m. Indicate the election of eighty Republican and sixty-five Democratic members of the Legislature.

One hundred and twenty towns in New Hampshire give Prescott 18,885; McKean, 17,568; scattering, 689. The same towns last year gave Prescott 19,269; Marcy, 17,149; scattering, 183. Republican net loss, 1,264.

Bosron, March 12.—One hundred and forty-five in New Hampshire give Prescott 24,759; McKean, 23,310; scattering, 516. The same last year gave Prescott 25,541; Marcy, 23,740; scattering, 255. Republican net loss 1,615.

Hanover, N. H., March 12.—The greatest excitement ever known in Hanover occurred over the election. Objections to ex-United States Senator James W. Patterson caused a boit of a portion of the Republicans, who united with the Democrats for his defeat. Patterson was declared elected by one majority. A prominent Republican who counted the votes with the officials claimed a mistake of one in the first count, and demanded a recount. This was refused, and Patterson was declared elected.

Concord, N. H., March 12.—The vote of 150 towns and cities gives Prescott (Republican) 29,342, McKean (Democrat) 26,660, and scattering 525. Last year the same places gave Prescott 33,329, Marcy 25,331, scattering 302. Republican net loss in these places, 1,930. It seems certain that Prescott is elected Governor, and that the Republicans claim Prescott elected by 2,000, and the Democrats concede hur from 1,000 to 1,500 majority. The Republicans claim the House by not less than 50 majority, which will probably not be far from right. They also claim that they have carried eight out of twelve Senatorial Districts. Of the counties, the Republicans claim the House by not less than 50 majority, which will probably not be far from right. They also claim that they have carried eight out of twelve Senatorial Districts. Of the counties, the Republicans claim the House by not less than 50 majority, which will probably not be far from right. They also claim that they have carried eight out of

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 12 .- At the city election of Oakland yesterday, a large vote was cast. The Workingmen elect all their candidates except the Superintendent of Schools and the City Marshal, by a small majority. The ight was between the Workingmen and Repub-Inth was between the Workingmen and Republicans, the Democrats fusing, to some extent, with the latter party.

At the municipal election at Salinas the Citizens' party elected the whole ticket except one Councilman, a Workingman's candidate.

San Francisco, March 12.—The incomplete count of the Sacramento City election indicates the election of Turner, candidate of the Kearney wing of the Workingmen's party, for Mayor. The City Attorney on the same ticket is probably elected. The Republicans elect the Chief of Police and Fire Commissioner.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 12.—The entire Republican ticket of Allegan was elected yesterday in opposition to the combined tickets of the Democrats and Greenbackers. Don C. Henderson, editor of the Allegah Journal, was elected President of the Board of Trustees. This is the first time in many years that, at a charter election, the Republicans have elected between the control of the supplicans have elected between the control of the supplicans have elected between the control of the supplicans have elected the control of the control

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. .
NEW YORK, March 12.—A Princeton special to the World says there was great excitem to-day over the arrest of two theological students for voting. The Democratic Legislature a few days since passed a bill disfranchising all students, and imposing fines for violation of the law. By this law over 300 students in Princeton were deprived of their right of suffrage. It is claimed prived of their right of suffrage. It is claimed hat such a law is in direct violation of the that such a law is in direct violation of the Constitution, and will have to be nullified. To test it, several students voted, with the consequent arrest of two. The students mostly vote the Republican ticket, and Republicans denounce the law as a Democratic scheme to shut off these votes on that account. That the Grand Jury will indict the students is considered improbable. There is much denunciation of the affair, and the Legislature will be called upon to reconsider its partisan and unjust enactment.

THE TRADE-DOLLAR.

Bankers and Business-Men of the Pacific Coast Anxious to Still Send 6,000,000 of Them to China Every Year. SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Your correspond-

ent to-day interviewed a number of proent to-day interviewed a number of prominent bankers and business-men on the contemplated action of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures to abolish the tradedollar. But one opinion was expressed: that the proposed action is an indirect blow at the interests of the country, and especially the Pacific Coast. It was strongly urged that the trade-dollar, after considerable trouble attendant upon its introduction, has now obtained a firm footing in China, and has created a demand which cannot be filled by fine silver. The exports now average over 0,000,000 annually. At Hong-Kong, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow they are received as legal-tender, and Foochow they are received as legal-tender, and would have been so received now at Shanghal and Yang-Tse ports but for the opposition of and Yang-Tse ports but for the opposition of foreign bankers, notwithstanding which they will probably obtain a similar status there within a year, which will at once double the demand. They are preferred by the Chinese to the Mexican dollar, and the suspension of their coinage would be to throw away business and our prestige as a silver-producing country. The opinion is expressed that the proposition to abolish the trade-dollars, taken in connection with the views expressed by Secretary Sherman when before the Coinage Committee yesterday, on the subject of the issue of silver civilicates, indicated an intention to bear the silver market for the purpose of securing the profits on silver dicated an intention to bear the silver market for the purpose of securing the profits on silver coinage. The Bulletis, in its financial column this evening, publishes an elaborate article on the above subject, reviewing the results of the trade-dollar coinage, and arriving at the same conclusion as above indicated. Considerable

surprise is expressed by the gentlemen interviewed that of the Pacific coast delegation only two (Davis and Wren) as yet have shown a disposition to take a stand against the proposed action of the Committee.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE POLITICS. Special Disputch to The Pribune.

Milwauker, March 12.—Since last Saturday evening there has probably been more talk among Democrats "between drinks" about the candidates for Mayor than ever before during

the same length of time. The frequenters of the hotels, saloons, club-rooms, and wherever else the politicians most do congregate, have given their attention mainly to this interesting subject, and have evolved out of the depth of their glasses, if not out of their dinner consciousness," the probable fact that the Hon. John Black is the coming man. Black is a good name for a dark horse, isn't it!

There are a good many reasons why Black is likely to be the next Mayor that may be briefly enumerated; and, first of all, it may be stated that the Democratic party of this city is utterly broken up and disorganized; it is without ideas, leadership, 'or principles, without head; and, in fact, without anything but an enormous, nebulous tail that is switching about "without form and void." The party, or the turbulent mob that goes by that name, has no fixed principles upon finance, upon the tariff, upon Civil-Service reform, or beyond a scramble for the loaves and fishes. There are four Democratic daily newspapers here, but neither of them is recognized as the exponent of sound Democratic principles, for the simple reason, I suppose, because there are no sound Democratic principles known to exist since the Fond du Lac platform gave them all away.

Such being the condition of affairs, it is easy to see that some strong executive will is reeded,—some man with the elements of strength and popularity in him must arise sub bring order out of this chaos, or the party will go to pot. It looks to the unprejudiced observer as if this was to be its fate; at any rate, when he witnesses the "confusion worse confounded" that these Babel-tongued fellows make of politics. And Black seems to be about the only man yet named for Mayor, and the these discordant elements into line and lead them to the ballot-box. His candidatey has some strong points that are worth considering. (1) He is a German, and this city contains 40,000 people who speak that language. (2) He is rich, and can supply all the ward politicians with the siness of war, an

on an unexceptionable candidate, and they are, therefore, full of hope, and determined to take every advantage of the blunders of their enemies.

A MILWAUKEE BANKRUPT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKER, March 12.—William E. Good-MILWAUKEE, March 12.—William E. Goodman, the well-known East Water street plumber and gas-fitter, whose failure was telegraphed yesterday, went voluntarily into bankruptcy, but the break is by no means a bad one. His assets are not given, but they must be considerable. His liabilities are estimated at \$23,894 unsecured. Among the Milwaukee ceeditors who are unsecured in large amounts are the following: Bank of Commerce, \$4,171.46; Fred Goodman, \$2,000; Babb, Thomas & Co., \$1,367; H. Berthelet & Co., \$538.03; G. Kunn, \$500; Mrs. G. Foster, \$500; Life-Insurance Company, \$750; Mary A. Persons. \$300; Joseph Moffet, \$250; employes, \$372.80; Marshall & Hisley, \$250; R. Harper & Son, \$305.35; Hoffman, Billings & Co., \$633.56; Daniel Gredes, \$200; F. B. Van Valkenburg, \$166.67; W. O'Connell, \$885.81.

F. B. Van Valkenburg. \$166.67; W. O'Connell, \$885.81.

Several Chicago and New York firms are unsecured in amounts ranging from \$200 to \$500.

Of these, E. W. Blackford, of Chicago, are secured to the amount of \$2,733, and Crane Bros. in \$1,049.

Mr. Goodman has been doing business here all his life, and has so conducted himself as to win the esteem of all who know him. He has the sympathy of everybody, and some arrangement will undoubtedly be made by which he will be enabled to go on.

GOVERNOR OF WYOMING. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 12.—Dr. John W. Hoyt, of this city, whose name has been sent to the Senate by the President for confirmation as the Senate by the President for confirmation as Governor of Wyoming Territory, is an old resident of Wisconsin, and well and favorable known to the people of the West. He is an excellent scholar, of fine personal presence, and an easy, graceful, pleasing speaker. He has filled many offices with credit and ability, and will no doubt make the people of Wyoming an excellent Governor. It is understood that he quietly favored Greeley in 1872, but he did efficient service on the stump for Hayes during the last campaign.

last campaign.

To Dr. Hoyt belongs the credit of organizin To Dr. Hoyt belongs the credit of organizing and bringing to its present standard of efficiency and usefulness our state Agricultural Society, whose industrious Secretary he was for a series of years. It was also mainly due to his efforts that the Wisconsin Aeademy of Arts and Sciences was put in working order. This institution is now one of the most creditable of its age in the country, and embraces in its membership some of the most thorough scholars in the West.

BASE-BALL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 12.—The managers of the GREATEST BARGAINS! MILWAUKES, March 12.—The managers of the Milwaukees have issued their programme for 1878. The foillowing is the list of players: Bennett, catcher, last year's Milwaukees; Holbert, catcher and change field, of the Alleghenys; Weaver, pitcher, last year's Milwaukees; Bradley, pitcher, last year's Chicagos; Goodman, first base, of the Alleghenys; Redmond, shortstop, last year's Milwaukees; Peters, second base, of the Chicagos; Foley, third base, of Chicinnait Reds; Creamer, left field, of Alleghenys; Dairymple, centre-field, last year's Milwaukees; Ellick, substitute, of the St. Paul Red Caps.

THE WISCONSIN GREENBACKERS Madison, Wis., March 12.—Some time ago the Greenback Club of Milwaukee resolved to support the Hon. George W. Cate, late member of Congress from the Eighth District, as their candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, but it is stated that this has now been abandoned, as they are perfectly satisfied with the nomination of Judge Orton, of this city, and will support him.

MILWAUKEE PINANCES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUREE, March 12.—By a statement just made, it appears that the amount of cash in the County Treasury at the present time is \$86,773.99.

A similar exhibit made by the City Treasurer shows that he has on hand \$225,130. Last Saturday he paid the school-teachers of the city the sum of \$18,000.

JOURNALISTIC. Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

MILWAUKER, March 12.—George W. Peck, the Wisconsin humorist, has removed his LaCrosse Sun to this city. Its name will be changed the Milwaukee Sun, and shine for all. Unlike Dr. O. W. Holmes, who declared that he did not dare to write as funny as he could, Peck will continue to make the Sun as funny as possible.

EARTHQUAKE. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 12.—A fearful earthquake prevailed at Columbus, Ky., at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The shocks were so violent as to rock houses, to roll bedsteads across floors, to turn over safes and presses, smashing them, and to ring locomotive bella. A portion of the Mississtppi bank caved in, leaving a house on the ragged edge. All the people were suddenly awakened and badly frightened.
Milzono, N. H., March 12.—Two very distinct abooks of cartibuake were felf here to day.

THE RETURNING BOARD.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—The argument in the Angerson case was concluded before the Supreme Court. A decision will be rendered on the 18th.

JOHN MORRISSEY.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 12.—The Hon.

John Morrissey has had a relapse, and is believed to be in a dying condition.

OBITUARY. SAN ANTONIO, March 11.—Col. Campbell D. Emery, Aide-de-Camp of Gen. ord, died here this evening.

Vended under the name of dentrifices. Adopt and adhere to the only preparation that really preserves the teeth and hardens the gums, —fragrant Sozodont. Its effects on decaying teeth are marvelous.

VEGETINE

SAVED MY LIFE

H. R. STEVENS, Req.

Dear sir: May I ask the favor of you to make my case public?

In 1861, which no picket duty in the army, I was taken with a fit, which lasted sil night. Was taken into camp, and dosed with whisky and quinine. After this had fit every day, and was taken to Newbern-Hospital, and there treated by the attending physichans. I grew worse, and was sent home. Remained in poor health for four years, treating with many physicians, and trying many remedies. Finally, Scrofnia made its appearance on different parts of my body, and my head was so diseased as to be frightful to look at, and "spainful beyond endurance. After trying the most eminent physicians without improvement, a change of climate was advised.

to be frightful to look at, and painful beyond endurance. After trying the most eminent physicians without improvement, a change of climate was advised.

Have been to the Hot Springs in Arkanass twice, each time giving their treatment a thorough trail. Finally came back to Boston, discouraged, with no hope of help. Life was a burden to one in my situation. My disease, and the effect of so much powerful medicine, had so damaged my system, that the action of my stomach was apparently destroyed, and my head was covered with nicers, which had in places eaten into the skull-bone.

The best physicians said my blood was so full of poison they could do no more for me. About this time, a friend, who had been an invalid, told me Vzestrixe had restored him to perfect health, and through his persuasion I commenced taking Vzestrixe. At this time I was having fits almost every day. I noticed the first good effects of Vzestrixi in my digestive organs. My food ast better, and my stomach grew stronger. I began to feel encouraged, for I could see my health slowly and gradually improving. With renewed hope, I continued taking the Vzestrins until it had completely driven disease out of my body. It cured the fits, gave me good, pure blood, and restored me to perfect health, which I had not enjoyed before for ten years. Hundreds of people in the City of Boston can vouch for the above facts.

Vzestring has saved my life, and you are at hiberty to make such use of this statement as pleases you best; and I beg of you to make it known, that other safferers may find relief with leas trouble and expense than I did.

It will afford me great pleasure to show the marke of my disease, or give any further information relative to my case, to all who desire it.

I am, sir, very gratefully.

JOHN PECK,

No. 50 Sawyer-st., Boston, V.

REV. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES:

No. 178 BALTIC-ST.

BROOKLIN, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, E.S.

Dear Sir: From personal henefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost mirroulous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the Vronting for the complaints which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES P. LUDLOW,

Late Pastor Calvary Baptat Church,

Sacramento, Cal.

VEGETINE.

appetite. State of the community of the

Witness of the above:
Mr. George M. Vaughan,
Medford, Mass.

VEGETINE Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES. West End Dry Goods House

Madison & Peoria-sts., AND . North Side Dry Goods House North Clark and Erie-sts.

Embroideries!

Ever Shown in This City. Hamburg Edgings, % to % inch, 2, 3. 4 and 5 cts.

Hamburg Edgings, % to % inch wide, 6, 7, and 8c.
Hamburg Edgings, % to 1 inch wide, in new and choice patterns, 10 and 13%c. Hamburg Edgings, 1% to 3% inches wide, heavy, showy patterns, 15 to 20c. Hamburg Edgings, 2 to 3 inches wide, in rich patterns, 22 to 25c.

500 pieces Hamburg Edgings and Flounc-ings, 2% to 6 inches wide, in the newest and choicest designs of the season, 30 to 750—extra good value. Hamburg Insertions, to match all our Edges, at a great bargain. Ladies' Extra Pine Linen Hdkfa., large size, 12%c. 1,000 pieces Pique Trimmings, 10c each, worth 50c.

Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., full size, heavy quality, 25c, usual price 60c. CARSON, PIRIE & CO

LAKE NAVIGATION.

NAVIGATION OPEN! GOODRICH TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

STEAMERS TO ALL PORTS For Milwaukee and all West Shore Porta, TriWeekly,
For Grand Raven, Muskeron, etc., Thursday
evening next, March 14, at 7 o'clock.
For Green Ray, Escanaba, and also for Mackinaw, Northport, Chebovgan (Mich.), etc., Tussday evening, March 19, at 7 o'clock,
For Send freight to our Office and Docks, foot of
Michigan svense.

T. G. BUTLIN, Sup't.

mation Among the Banks-Clearings, \$2,600,000-New York
Exchange at a Fremium.

ports Still Decreasing, and Experts Increasing --- New Gold Discoveries.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active and Steady.

Provisions Easier, Wheat and Corn Firmer-Stocks of Grain in Store and Afloat.

FINANCIAL.

There is very little business being done at the There is very little business being done at the sanks. The orders from the country for currency ave fallen away almost to mothing, and the total it transactions is light. The elearings exhibit this a their reduced amount. Applications for loans are only moderate. Country rediscounts are mall. Rates of discount are 7@10 per cent. New York exchange was sold between banks at 25@50c per \$1,000 premium. The clearings were

THE COMMERCIAL MOVEMENT.

Trade reports continue to show an increase in exports and decrease in imports. The New York imports of February, 1878, were \$10,000,000 smaller than those of February, 1875. The imports of February, 1876, were \$25,726,714, and of February, 1877, \$26,659,268. The decrease is mainly on goods entered for consumption. The New York importations of the first two months of 1878, were \$50,233,403, and of 1877, \$54,265,605; this is \$11,401,207 less than for the first two months of 1875. For the last eight months the imports into New York were \$202,399,210. For the corresponding time of 1876 the figures were \$206, 141,768. Compared with the same period of 1875, there is a decrease of \$34,742,558. The decreasing imports are reflected in decreasing import duties. These have fallen from \$69,081,080, in eight months ending with February; 1875, to \$32,062,566,99 in 1878. The New York export movement has increased heavily: In February, 1878, the New York exports were \$29,484,744, and in February, 1876, \$22,423,006. For the first two months of the year, the New York exports were \$58,637,736 in 1878, and \$46,080,631 in 1878. The increase over the first two months of 1875 was \$19,123,713. For the eight months ending with Pebruary, the New York exports were \$229,561, 961, 961 in 1878, \$213,289,040 in 1877, and \$198,235, 543 in 1876.

FRICES OF MINING STOCKS. THE COMMERCIAL MOVEMENT.

PRICES OF MINING STOCKS. TRICES OF MINING STOCKS.

It is not long ago that Consolidated Virginia and California, now selling in the twenties and thirties, were believed to be fine investments at \$75.00 to \$85.00 a share. Best & Belicher, now quoted at 21%, was in request a few months ago at 57; Savage, now 11, was 22, and so with other Washoe stocks. The mining-stock manje of May. fashe stocks. The mining-stock panic of May, S77, knocked the staming out of those prices. The San Francisco Caronicle, which has been bear-

The San Francisco Chronicle, which has been bearing minns stocks, now asys:

A new foundation however, now exists,—one that renders the Durchase of Comstock stares comparatively safe,—that is, if we are to base our opinion on the difference of figures between the opinion on the difference of figures between the ago. The fact of the great decline to which we present values and what they were a year or more ago. The fact of the great decline to which we precent openion of the great decline to which we preceded to the great decline to review the hope, at least, that the condition of the market can certainly become no worse if not any better.

The following summarized from official sources, shows the total number of tons of ore worked by the Consolidated Virginis and California Mining Companies since they commenced the extraction of the great bonanza, with the average annual 10 yield per ton:



The merchants of Bromen are shown by the re-port of the Bremen Chamber of Commerce to be strongly in favor of Free Trade. They oppose high customs duties, deny that they can resnaci-tate depressed industries, and point, for proof, to the condition of the iron industry of the United States under a high tariff.

States under a high tarist.

SPECIE IN NEW YORK.

The last New York bank: statement shows a large increase in gold and a decrease in legal-tender notes, the two resulting in an increase in the total reserve of \$1, 308, 500, and a gain in the aurolus reserve of \$1, 302, 875. The New York banks now hold over \$6,000,000 more specie than legal-tenders.

PINANCES IN GREAT BRITAIN. FINANCES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The position of financial affairs in London was reported in the last week of February to be remarkably like that of a year ago. Business was a tride more quiet. The rates of interest were precisely the same in London and Paris as a Year before, and in Berlin and Amsterdam only 1 per cent higher. at higher.
CHICAGO PAILURES POR PEBRUARY, 1878.

CHICAGO PAILURES FOR PHERUARY, 1878.

The Tappan-McKillop Agency, in presenting their usual monthly statement of city failures, have reproduced that of the same month is 1877, in order thata comparison may be made, and congratulate the business public upon the fact thus made apparent, that the liabilities of the mercantile insolvents of this year is 50 per cent less than that of 1877. The list for Pebruary, 1878, cm-braces few houses of notable importance, and thus fact, in the face of a prolonged trade embargo, signifies the stability of our commercial firms:

Boots and shoes. 2 90,000 1 23,900 1 23,900 1 23,900 1 23,900 1 23,900 1 24,000 1 24,000 2 25,000	Boots and shoes. 2 90,500 1 23,900 1 20,000 1 20,000 1 20,000 1 20,000 1 20,000 2 25,000 2 2 25,000 2 2 25,000 2 2 25,000 2 2 25,000 2 2 25,000 2 2 25,000 2 2 25,000 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Boots and shoes. 2 90,000 1 23,900 1 Coal	Austion Builders	No.	Pebruary 1877, Nabibities	1.00	February. 1878, Habilities.
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Comparison Com	12.000 1	April 12.000 12	Grocers &	- 2	16,524 25,600	1	6,000
### Action Page Pag	### Apper, books, and pubs. 2 8, 462 1 87, 204 #### Apper, books, and pubs. 2 85, 291 1 17,005 #### Partial	### Apper, books, and pubs. 2 8, 462 1 87, 204 #### Apper, books, and pubs. 2 85, 291 1 17,005 #### Partial	Marble	- 2	12.000	2	25,099
Tobacro and liquors. 2 22,000 1 1.003 Total in trade. 2 0,000 1 1.003 Total in trade. 5 0,000 12 450,600 Grand fotal. 1,700, 153	Total in trade. 2 22,000 1 2,005 1 205 0 1 2,0	Total in trade. 2 22,000 1 2,005 1 205 0 1 2,0	Paper, books, and make	2	8,462	1	21.444 87, 294
Total in trade 2 0,200 3 22,203 East extate & old matters 5 1,024,050 12 450,620 Grand total 5 1,024,050 12 1,708,153	Total in trade 2 0, 200 3 2. 020 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Total in trade 2 0, 200 3 2. 020 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		11	818, 185	4	204, 055
Grand total 5 1.024,050 12 1,708,155	Grand total 51.024.000 12 1.450.629 12 1.708.155	Grand total 51.024.000 12 1.450.629 12 1.708.155	Total to de		6, 200	3	1:000
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gold. FOREIGN EXCHANGE	- Chaigh Excels was		delam sees	10	Sizzy do	PA.	Sink
gold, were 90% 000% cents on the dollar FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	erling Sizty days.	Sizty days	itzerland.				1

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Gold steady at 100%.

Carrying rates, 4 to 3 and flat.

Silver at London unchanged. Here silver bars are 119 in greenbacks and 118 in gold. Silver coin, 161% per cent discount.

Governments were strong.

Railroad bonds were from and harbon to the

Governments were strong. Railroad bonds were firm and higher for the gen-

Sterling strong; long, 484%; short, 480%.

Sterling strong; long, 484%; short, 480%.

GOUDONA, 781. 10948 New 4448. 16

GOUDONA, 783. New 10958 New 4448. 16

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MURIOT Tel. STOCKA. 11

MURIOTAL 10

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12, Folk closing quotations at the Stock Boar Belcher Alpha quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha Quotations at the Stock Board:

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Builton 24 Northern Belle.

Consolidated Virginia 23 Obbir

California 323 Obbir

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Justice 324 Orana Prize

Justice NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS. ld, 101%@101%.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—Gold, 101%6
Sight exchange on New York at par.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 489%. London, March 12.—Consols, money and ac-Count, 95 7-16.
United States bonds—'65s, 103%; '67s, 108%; 10-40s, 106; new 5s, 105%.
Eric, 10%; preferred, 24.
Paris, March 12.—Rentes, 110f 35c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, March 12:

West Chicago av. 229 ft. w of Noble st. n f. 25x 1235 ft. dated March 12:

Hamilton av. 218 ft s of West Admarst. ef. 28 x 1235 ft. dated March 12:

Hamilton av. 218 ft s of West Admarst. ef. 28 x 1238 ft. improved. dated March 11.

Publish 5t. 685 ft n e of Leavits st. n w f. 24x 250 ft. dated March 9.

Def dated March 9.

100 ft. dated March 9.

100 ft. dated March 9.

1256 ft. ft n e of Leavits st. n w f. 24x 250 ft. dated March 9.

1258 ft. dated Sept. 22, 1877.

1258 ft. dated Sept. 23, 1877.

1258 ft. dated Sept. 26 ft. of Van Buren st. w 2, 2000 ft. 248108 ft. n of Wast Polk st. ef. 47x 2, 2000 ft. 248108 ft. dated Feb. 12.

West Seventeun ft. 635 ft e of Centre sv. n f. 24x 125 ft. dated 60.

24x124 ft. dated 60.

West Seventeun ft. dated March 11 (George E. White to Susan A. Koon March 11 (George E. White to Susan A. Koon March 11 (George E. White to Susan A. Koon March 11 (George E. White to Susan A. Koon March 11 (George E. White to Susan A. Koon March 11 (George E. White to Susan A. Koon March 11 (George E. White to Susan A. Koon March 11 (George E. White to Susan A. Koon March 11 (George E. White to Susan A. Koon March 11 (George E. White to Susan A. Koon March 11 (George E. White to Susan A. Koon March 11 (George E. White to Susan A. Koon March 11 (George E. White Susan A Tuesday, March 12: 10,000

midnas av. no f Twentieth n. vf. 24x177/2 ft.
with building No. 935, dated per pb. 28 (Henry
E. Brown to William Wheeler)
Lifeting No. 11), dated March 25
Western w bosievard, between Archer av and
Thirty-skith st. wf. 145x157 ft. dated March
11
North Clark st. 2007. 1,200

COMMERCIAL. The following were the latest quotations for March delivery on the leading articles for two days

past:

Mean pork Saluratal Monday.

Lard Pork Saluratal Monday.

Sal Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding time twelve months ago: 1878. 1877. 1878. 1877.

Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 337 bu wheat, 353 bu corn; 3, 245 bu barley. The following grain was inspected into store in bu barley.

The following erain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 8 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 3 care No. 1 soft spring. 37 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars rejected. 1 cars no grade (336 wheat): 12 cars high-mixed corn, 50 cars new cars rejected, 12 cars no grade (336 corn): 11 cars white oats, 13 cars No. 2 mixed do; 6 cars No. 2 mi

or what appears to them to be reform, may lay their views before that Committee.

It was rumored yesterday that some freight agents were refusing to load grain into care which had been contracted for at the ifiside rates of last week. Some shippers, however, stated that they were not aware of any such refusal, and probably the rumor arose out of a misunderstanding.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and comparatively steady. Provisions were easier than the advanced quotations of the proceeding afternoon, while breadstuffs were farmer, except barley, though British consols were quoted higher. The fact of gloomy weather probably helped to steady grain, as there were feare of storm, and consequently small receipts in the near future. The receipts of the day were fair in volume, and the advices from other points rather favorable to firmness.

In most departments of the day were fair in the contraction of th

future. The receipts of the day were fair in volume, and the advices from other points rather favorable to firmness.

In most departments of the dry-goods market there was a reasonable degree of activity, and the volume of sales now shows a steady and fairly satisfactory increase. In prices there were no changes of note, the market maintaining a firm and steady tone. Groceries were moving with some freedom, but the demand is scarcely as active as the trade are warranted in expecting. Sugars were quoted strong, and for sirups, molasses, rice, and coffees, a fairly firm feeling also prevailed. Teas continue quiet and are lacking in firmness. No price-changes were developed in the dried fruit market. A good business was in progress at previous quotations. Fish were quoted active and steady. There was a fair movement in butter and cheese at easy prices, the tendency in both of those staples being downward. No new features were developed in the oil market, nor in paints and colors. Leather was quiet and unchanged. Bagging was in light demand at former rates. Coal and wood remain dull and unsettled. Lumber was fairly active and firm. The shipments were again liberal, and dealers are trading rather freely among themselves. Hardware was in fair request and steady. Nails are firm at \$2.65, the rate recently fixed by the manufacturers. Hay was in request for shipment and steady. Seeds were firmer under a good demand and moderate offerings of the shipping grades. Hides were unchanged. Wool and broom-corn were in light Western request at the quotations. Poultry was slow, especially dressed stock, which comes on the market in a soft condition, and dealers are beginning to bny live stock instead of the other. Eggs were abundant and easier.

live stock instead of the other. Eggs were abundant and easier.

Rail freights were quiet and nominally steady at Monday's advance, the following being the tariff on fourth class: To New York, 30c per 100 bs; to Boston, 35c; Philadelphia, 28c; Baitimore, 27c.

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

MARCH II.—Receipts: Flour, 14,967 bris; wheat, 114,200 bn; corn, 59,470 bn; oats, 31,397 bn; corn-meal, 1,188 pkgs; rye, 13,340 bn; barley,

wheas, 114, 250 bi; corn, 59, 470 bi; oats, 31, 397 bi; corn-meal, 1, 158 pkgs; rye, 13, 340 bi; barley, 14, 600 bi; mait, 4, 153 bi; pork, 742 pkgs; beef, 810 pkgs; cnt meats, 3, 325 pkgs; whisky, 566 brls. beef, \$10 pkgs; cnt meats, \$3.325 pkgs; lard, \$2,685 pkgs; whisky, 566 brls.

Exports—Twenty-four hours: Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, \$11,000 bu; cora, \$15,000 bu; oats, \$2,000 bu; ree, \$65,000 bu; barler, \$32,000 bu.

The National Board of Trade has collected reports from ten States in regard to the condition of winter grain and other crops. According to these returns, the prospect for winter wheat is excellent, especially in Onlo, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Michigan. In Nebraska the farmers have commenced sowing spring wheat, and in Minnesota the ground will soon be ready for grain. It is expected that the acreage in both States will be considerably increased this season lows is reported to have a good deal of cornist condition. The corn cribbed in Kansas is in fair condition. The wet weather has injured the corn in Illiaois. The hops are mostly sold. The outlook for fruit in Illinois is promising. In all the States grain has been kept from market by the bad for coads, and the farmers will have some wheat and probably a good deal of other grain to spare. The

ably a good deal of other grain to spare. The probably a good dear of color an average, GRAIN IN STORE. GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the official report of the grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and corresponding dates:

When W. No. 2 W. new. No. 2 W. new. No. 2 Winter. No. 3 Winter. No. 3 Winter. No. 1 Spring. No. 2 Spring. No. 5 Spring. No. 6 Spring. No. 1 hard spring. No. 1 hard spring. No. 2 hard spring. No. 2 hard spring. mu corresponding dates:

March 9, March 2, March 1878, 1878, 1878, 10, 1877, 177

1, 838 1, 838 2, 780

2, 922 3842 2, 782

2, 928 19, 377 2, 847, 848

66, 738 68, 758 2, 878, 988

16, 738 1, 559 85, 955

53, 871 3, 559 85, 955 717 1, 839 382 22, 048 878, 679 62, 031 16, 736 346 53, 871 338, 806 717 1,838 382 19,377 820,778 53,160 13,559 54,405 361,359 Total.... 1, 326, 011 3, 380, 803 20, 494 10, 802 10, 967 689 240, 659 12, 408 22, 175 18, 687 20, 434 4, 768 18, 538 1, 189 255, 249 12, 408 22, 175 18, 305 13, 763 2, 136, 835, 240, 282 752 333, 135 Total.... 337, 191 354, 084 195, 735 592, 649 4, 630 90, 872 553 3, 688 40, 011 85, 185 40,011 Total....

No. 1....
No. 2...
Rejecteq....
No grade... 233,659 241,674 21, 994 135, 466 2, 305 770 31, 968 133, 162 2, 305 770

Total...
BarieyNo. 1...
No. 2.4
New do...
No. 3...
New No. 3...
Rejected... 168, 205 170, 525 21, 836 11, 812 528, 420 2, 282 22, 692 21, 836 11, 812 548, 114 2, 292 19, 886 69, 206 4, 690 73, 246 7, 829 680,878 884,955

The following were the stocks of wheat in Mil-The following wers the stocks of wheat in Milwankee:

March 11, March 12, 1878. 1878. 1877.

No. 1 spring hard 56, 800 1877.

No. 1 spring regular 56, 800 1877.

No. 2 spring regular 74, 511 15, 347 17, 52 25 17, 788 1875.

PROVISIONS. PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were rather less active, and casier, though the decide was only about equal to the advance of Monday afternoon. The receiple of hogs were not large, and they were quoted steady, but there were not large, and they were quoted steady, but there was tes disposition to buy product at enhanced quotations, and the market receded in consequence, but ruled comparatively steady, a considerable part of the trading being merely in transfer from one month to another at current differences. The quotations from another at current differences. The quotations from Liverpool were firegular, lard being firmer, while long and short clears were 64 per 112,78 slower. Hence lard was in good demand for shipment, while meats were was in good demand for shipment, while meats were followed the state of the control of th

hort riss, 35465 Me for more than all canvased and packed.

Gill canvased a BREADSTUFFS. FLOUR-Was rat

PLOUR—Was rather dull, with no appreciable change in quotations on springs, while some dealers quoted winters easier. The trading was mostly local. Sales were reported of 425 bris winsers, partly at \$5.50;510 bris spring extras, partly at \$5.57;464.00; and 150 bris rye flour, partly at \$2.57;464.00; and 150 bris rye flour, partly at \$2.57, Total. 1, 085 bris. The market closed at the following as the nominal range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters. \$3.5066.00; choice to favorite brands of winters. \$3.5066.00; choice to me spring. \$3.5066.00; fair to good spring. \$4.5065.00; low springs. \$5.0065.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs. \$6.0065.50; bristent springs. \$6.5068.00; low grade, \$2.5063.50; rye, \$3.0063.25; buckwheat, \$2.006.08.00.

63.00.

Bran—Was in moderate request, and firm. Sales were 40 tons at \$12.20 per ton on track, and \$13.25@ 13.50 free on board cars.

Cons.—Mar.—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at \$14.50 per ton on track, and 10 tons damaged do at \$10.00.

sense where an imoderate request, and firm. Sales were ab toon as \$12.50 free on board cars.

Gones "MaxL—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at \$14.50 per ton on track, and \$13.250 in \$15.40 per ton on track, and 10 tons damaged do at \$14.50 per ton on track, and 10 tons damaged do at \$14.50 per ton on track, and 10 tons damaged do at \$14.50 per ton on track, and 10 tons damaged do at \$14.50 per ton on track, and 10 tons damaged do at \$14.50 per ton on track, and 10 tons damaged do at \$14.50 per ton on track, and the season. The market and the season of the s

cespta: 400 bu extra 3 at 38c: 4.000 bit by sample at 36c oco on track; and 400 bu do at 30c free on board. Total, 8,000 bu.

Wheat—Sales 315,000 bu at \$1.03561.024 for April and \$1.055 for May.

Lord—50,000 bu at 415c for June, 4246425c for May, and 4246425c for April.

Lard—20 tos at \$7.075 seller May.

Lard—20 tos at \$7.075 seller May.

Mess pork was quiet. Sales 1.750 bris at \$9.30 for April, and \$2.6566.0 for May.

Lard—30 decady, with sales of 2.500 tos at \$0.95 cash. Wheat was estimated at 51.0056. Sales 1.750 bris at \$9.30 for 1.0756. Soles 0.750 are 7.0057.075 for May.

G1.0956, and closed at \$1.095. May sole at \$1.0056. Sales 1.750 bris at \$0.95 cash. Wheat was estimated at \$1.0956. May sole \$1.0056. Sales 0.756 and closed at \$1.0056. May sole \$1.0056. Sales 0.756 and closed at \$1.0056. May sole \$1.0056. Sales 0.756 and closed at \$1.0056. May sole \$1.0056. Sales 0.756 and 25c for April. Sales 0.756. Sales 0.756 and 25c for April. Sales 0.756 and 25c for May.

Lard was quiet at \$6.0566.0756 for April. \$7.03560.

Lard was quiet at \$6.0566.0756 for April. \$7.03560.

Lard was outer at \$6.0566.0756 for April. \$7.03560.

Short flow were quiet at \$6.0566.0756 for April. \$7.03560.

Short flow were under a \$7.005607.1256 for April. \$7.00560.

Short flow were under a \$7.005607.1256 for April. \$7.00560.

Short flow were under a \$7.005607.1256 for April. \$7.00560.

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Short flow were under a \$7.005607.1256 for April. \$7.00560.

Short flow were under a \$7.005607.1256 for April. \$7.00560.

Short flow were under a \$7.005607.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Too for May, and ST, 1003. 134. Tor June. Sales 700 too at \$7.00 for May, and ST, 1003. 134. Tor June. Sales 700 for any one-hanged, sales being made of 50.000 lbs at \$4.00 seller May.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was dull at \$1.082.09.

BROOM-CORN—Water and steady. Dealers are relating at the following of the control of

new. 484830c; do. prime, 44648c; good, 36439c; common, 28630c; common molasses, 38289c; black strap. 31633c.

SPICES=Allapice, 186184c; cloves, 42645c; cassis, 2625c, pepper, 18468 1846c; flutengs, No. 1, 856681.05; Acceptable of the common molasses, 38289c; black strap. 2625c, pepper, 18468 1846c; flutengs, No. 1, 856681.05; Cassis, 2625c, pepper, 18468 1846c; flutengs, No. 1, 856681.05; Cassis, 2625c, pepper, 18468 1846c; flutengs, No. 1, 856681.05; Cassis, 2626c, 2626c,

ng. 14 and 16 ft. ng. 12, 18, and 20 ft. n boards, 10, 12, and 20 ft. n boards, 14, 18, and 1876. mension stuff mension stuff. 20 to 30 ft.

Saingles, NA" choice to extra 2 000 2.2

Saingles, thicked 2 000 2.2

Shingles, shaded 3 2.00 2.2

Shingles, shaded 4 2.00 2.00

Shingles, shaded 4 2.00

Shingles, shaded 4 2.00

METAL on track.

METAL on track

Corres Bettoms, 200; sheating copper, 20c.
SHERT INOV-70c.
SHERT INOV-70c.
24, 3 2-10c rates: Russia iron. Nos.
to 12, 1896; American planished A. IIc; B. 996c;
divanized iron No. 28, 14c, with discount of 40 per nt.
Il.s. Haon - Common, \$1,90,92,00,
Il.s. Haon - Common, \$1,90,92,00,
WHE - Nos. 1 to 4, 9e; 5 to 5, 10e; 16 to 11, 11e; 12,
15c; 13 and 14, 125c; 15 and 16, 14e; 17, 15e; 18, 16e;
15c; 16; 20, 20c; Discount of 45@30 per cent. Fence

Wilse. Nos. 1 to 4, Sec. 15 to 8, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11c; 13, 14c; 13 and 14, 125c; 15 and 18, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c. Discount of 43630 per cent. Fence wire, 4c.

M.ALLS—Are in fair-request, and were generally stream, and the stream of the strea \$1.27% for the state of the state of the same as Saginaw and the state of the same as Saginaw and Sagi

ness is more than ordinarily quiet. Prices remain as before.

BLACK-WORK—Common to medium, 28042c; good, 43,546c; nne. 48325c; fancy, 53655c;

BRIGHT-WORK—Common to medium, 46245c; good to choice, 482,282 Common to medium, 46245c; good to choice, 482,282 Common to fair, 28045c; light-pressed, 5226 Common to fair, 28045c; medium to good, 38638c; choice to fancy, 50850c.

Fixs turn—Common to medium. In paper, 28638c; 2804, 38638c; choice to fancy cedium, in cloth, 28848c; 2804, 38638c; choice to fancy cedium, in cloth, 28848c; 2804, 38638c; choice to fancy cedium, in cloth, 28848c; 28048c; were quoted dull and docess; 1.0.

Femalia mechanged there is a more or less generous distributions of the common to desire the common distribution of the GONTOWDER—COMMON. 28430c; fine, 53635c; fine

LIVE STOCK.

2.189 1.016 2.189 .5, 042 .5, 180 .8, 029 18,523 30,177

sales of choice at \$7.50; extra \$7.0007.25; first qual-ity, \$6.0004.50; second, \$8.0005.50; third, \$4.000

Mons Quiet; supply small; Hight, 83, 1083, 50; pack-ing, 83, 1563, 30; butchers' to fancy, 83, 3063, 50; re-

DRY GOODS.

CHICAGO.

Continued improvement in the demand for staple and famey dragoods is apparent. In nearly all departments of the market there has been during the past few days a steady increase of business, and the aggregate distribution has certainly equaled the expectations of reasonable holders. While orders are not of that liberal character which marked the spring and autumn trade in ante-panic stmes, buyers are taking hold with less reserve than in the recent past, and, judging from present appearances, the season now just opening will prove the most satisfactory of any our jobbers have experienced since 1875. Shocks are now very full in all departments, and, so far as assortment and general attractiveness are concerned, they have nover been excelled East or West. Prices are on a firm basis, and of the market at the present time must be regarded as apot and March. Schardson. April Massing: May See asked. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye 3rm but all onesses.

Quiet at 60.682.

HAN-Dull and heavy.

Paovisions—Quiet and unchanged.

BUTES—Choice very firm and active; choice West.

ern roll. 22625c; do backed. 22625c.

Paradamus—Dull and sominals reduced, 11846.

COFFEE—Mocrate demand. Dut steady; Rio cargoes.

WHINTY—Shade firmer at \$1.00.

WHINTY—Shade firmer at \$1.00.

PATAGETTS—Plous.

ODD ris: wheat, 20,000 bu; corn.

JI., 000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPTENTS—Wheat. 22,000 bu; corn. 35.500 ba.

PHILADELPHIA. Significant or steam; cotton. 9.32d; four. 3s. grains of the firmer steam; cotton. 9.32d; four. 3s. grains of the firmer steam; cotton. 9.42d; four. 3s. gr PHILADELPHIA, March 12. PLOUE-Dull and un-changed, white, \$1.300.37. Corn from relieve, Switch GRAIN-Wheat firm; amber, \$1.2701.20; red, \$1.30 Gl.30; white, \$1.300.37. Corn from relieve, Switch mixed, \$30, and March, 12. Priority and Switch March 12. Corn from the relieve of the con-gravity of the contract of the corn from the con-provisions Steady. Mass pork, \$10.50011.00. India mess bed, \$2.500.70. Lard-Market dull; BUTTER-Cullet, \$2.500.70.

The following from the New York Journal of Commerce of March 9:
the market has rujed outlet for the week, yet in
the market has rujed outlet for the week, yet in
the market has rujed outlet for the week, yet in
the market has rujed outlet for suice has been reached,
in the market has rujed outlet for the same has been reached,
ing actional the part of jobbens as until such is the
price to be used to be gained in Gooding goods at a low
is exceedingly comendable, as from the steadiness of
the stocking to meet daily wants and to steadiness of
ments perfect, to meet daily wants and to stead search
smaller than usual, und that with an ordinary season's
the stocks in hand and offer the stocks have and
trade the consumptive forman will require many
the stocks in hand and any furthermore, the manudivents of many staples has seen as discontinued and
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divents of many staples has been as offerentiated that the stocks show as more forward.

The shipments of domestic cotton for the scaple and
reduction, unless mills are so situated that they come?

The shipments of domestic cotton for the many
and the staple and seventian of a moderate of a moderate of the staple and And the state of t

BY TELEGRAPH.

quiet at 283. Mark Lane-Cargoes off coast-Wheat and corn steady.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

LIVERPOOL, March 13-11:30 a.m.—FLOUR-NO. 1, 208;

KO. 2, 2450.L, March 13-11:30 a.m.—FLOUR-NO. 1, 208;

GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 118 4d; No. 2, 108 10d;

spring, No. 1, 10 6d; No. 2, 9s 6d; white, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 11s 3d; club. No. 1, 12s 2d; No. 2, 11s 6d; No. 2, 11s 10d, 26s.

PROVISIONS—FORE, 51s. Land, 37s.

LIVERPOOL, March 12-2:30 p. m.—GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 11s 2d; club, No. 1, 12s 3d; No. 2, 11s 6d. CORn-New, No. 1, 20s 3d; No. 2, 23s 9d; old, No. 1, 28s; No. 2, 27s 6d.

Breadstuffs generally quiet. unchanged.

Gain—Wheat steady: No. 2 red. \$1.1041.14: Comsteady and unchanged at 30040c. Rys. 55050c.

Payrinon—Steady. Shoulders. \$3.25; desp rib.

C. Lard, \$7.00. Hams. 6/2c.

Ross—Oulet but steady at \$3.3503.55; receipts. 500
head.

old, No. 1, 283; No. 2, 278 cd.

Breadstuffs generally quiet.
Liven col., March 12.—Cotton—Moderate inquiry, freely supplied; 6546264; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and exports, 2,000; American, 5,000.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester easier, but not quotably lower,
BERADSTUFFS—Wheat—Receipts, for three days, 35,000 qvs; American, 31,000; California white wheat, 11s 2d611s 8d; do club, 11s dd612s 3d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 38 dd610s 6d; do winter, 10s 10d611s 4d. Flour—Western canal, 24s620s. Corn—Western mixed, 25s 2d(23s 3d; new do, 27s 6d(25s. Oats—American, 3s Barley—American, 3s 9d. Peas—Canadian, 3ds 6d.

CLOYES SEED—American, 40642s. head.

BOSTON. March 12. BOSTON.

BOSTON. March 12. FLOUR.—Market dull: Wessen in perfine, 23. 5044.00; common to extra 44. 5045.00; will will be seen to the seen CLOTES SEED-American, 40@42s.
PROVISIONS-Mess pork, 51s, Prime mess beef, 62s, Lard-American, 37s ed.
CHERSE-Fine American, 63s.
BACON-Long clear, 26s ed; short do, 27s ed.
TALLOW-Fine American, 40s 3d.

Tallow-Fine American, 40s 3d.
PETROLEUM-Spirita, 7s 3d; refined, 10s 9d.,
LINSERD OIL-40s 3d.
SPIRITS OF PETROLEUM-7s 3d; refined, 10s 6d.
LINSERD OIL-25s 6d.
Rasin-Common, 5s 3d; pale, 12s.
SPIRITS OF TURPENTIES—20s.
SPIRITS OF TURPENTIES—20s.
LONDON, March 12.—Tallow—38s 6d.
ANTWERP, March 12.—PETROLEUM—27s 3d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

ANTWERP, March 12.—PERIOLEUM—278 3d.

ANTWERP, March 12.—PERIOLEUM—278 3d.

ANTWERP, March 12.—GRAIN—March offered much less freely, and quoted up 162e per bu; at close strong it an advance, thus impeding operations; 56,000 bu No. 1 Milwaukee spring at \$1.290. Closing at \$1.00; 40,000 hu sold at \$1.30; 7.400 bu No. 2 Northwestern at \$1.24; 8.000 bu No. 2 Chicago sunda \$1.20; 3doat, 2 closing with \$1.34 reported bid. Bearing in corn to a fair superpart, and on early deliveries at \$1.295; 3doat, closing with \$1.34 reported bid. Bearing in corn to a fair superpart, and on early deliveries at \$1.20; 3doat, and the partial advance of the per in mixed Western ungraded, 47851% cas to quality. Per la moderate request, and firm; No. 2 Western Quoted at 72c. Onto quest, and firm; No. 2 Western Quoted at 72c. Onto quest, and firm; No. 2 Western Complex of the firm of the per control of

ACOU DEE: Western mixed and State, 346,355/6c; white two processes and the state of the state of

ce; fair to fully fair, or of the prime to choice years and at an anomal at full prices; \$1.10.

Totado, March 12 Totado, Totado, March 12 Totado, Marc NO. 2. 20c saked Colored April, 41Mc. Oats sales CLOVER SEXED—Mammoth, 94.80; choice, 94.600.479; prime, 87.5667.5794; No. 2. 84.50; choice, 94.600.479; prime, 87.5667.5794; No. 2. 84.50; choice, 94.600.479; prime, 87.5667.5794; No. 2. 84.50; choice, 94.600.40; choice, 96.600.40; choice, 96.600.40

CINCINNATI. March 12.—Hoos—Dull and unchanged; common. \$3.0043, 35; light, \$3.3043, 50; backing, \$3.3043, 50; butchers, \$3.5043, 75; receipta, 1,179;

20,000 00; Oata, 7,000 bu; rye. 1,000 bu; Cora.

CINCINNATI, March 12.—COTTON—Steady with a fair.

CINCINNATI, March 12.—COTTON—Steady with a fair.

Genand as 1046c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; Good to prime red. \$1,1021.11

Corn quiet but steady as 300° to. 0 sis sweeper; in could and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; Jobbing at \$10.00 Lard and anominal.

Flacovintons—Pork dull; Jobbing at \$10.00 Lard anominal.

Flacovintons—Fork dull; Jobbing at \$10.00 Lard anominal.

STACK: \$1.00 per pair \$1.00 per pair management of the pair man

FOREIGN CITIES. The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

Liverpool, March 12.—Prime mess pork—Eastern. 61s; Western, 51s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 29s; short rins. 62s; Western, 51s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 29s; short rins. 29s 6d; long clear, 24s 6d; short clear, 27s 5d; should dera, 21s; hama, 40s. Lard, 37s 3d. Prime mess beef, 62s; extra India mess beef, 62s; extra India mess lists. London, March 12.—Liverpool—Wheat steady. Corn quiet at 29s. Mark Lane—Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn steady. Hacking Tiour, 8, 500 bris; wheat, 26, 600 bn.

SHIPMANTS—Flour, 11, 000 bris; wheat, 50, 000 bn.

LOUISVILLE, March 12, COTTON—Quiet.
FLOUR—EXITS. \$4, 0064 5; family, \$4, 507 No. 2

\$5, 2365, 50; fancy, \$5, 756-600.

OF ALIX—Wheat—Market doll.

OF ALIX—Wheat—Market doll.

OF ALIX—Wheat—Market doll.

Alix—Wheat—Market doll.

White, \$1, 20, Corn in red, \$1, 1501. is; amount of the state of the

Oswado, March 12.—Grain—Wheat steady; No. 1

No. 2 Toledo, 57c. NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—COTTON—Easier: sales, 5, 100 bales: ordinary, 8c; good ordinary, 8c; good ordinary, 8c; good middling, 9\(\frac{1}{2}\)ci, middling, 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)ci, good middling, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)ci, good middling, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)ci, good middling, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)ci, good middling, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)ci, a23; exports to Great Britain, 4, 984; constation, 1, 982; stock, 232, 582.

GALVESTON, March 12.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)ci, exports, constation, 726.

MOBILE, March 12.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)ci, control, 200, CTARLESTON, March 12.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)ci, order receipts, 1, 289 bales; sales, 1, 200.

CARLESTON, March 12.—COTTON—Easy; middling, 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)ci, net receipts, 1, 239 bales; gross receipts, 1, 264; sales, 2, 100.

DETROIT. March 11. - FLOUR-Set Of for white.

GRAIN- Wheel strong and higher; extra \$1.27%;

PETROLEUM.

PITTABURG, March II.—PETROLEUM—Steady: crada,
\$1.80 at Parker's; refined, 1136c, Philadelphia de-\$1.50 at Parker's; refined. 1136c, Philadelphia de-livers.
Out Orry, Pa., March 12.—Permoleve — March 12.
Out Orry, Pa., March 12.—Permoleve — March 12.
Opened with very little deing, remaining stagmant through the day; drat sales \$1.00; advanced to \$1.61% idea in the deciment to \$1.58% closing steady at \$1.61% idea in the ments, 2,100 bris, transactions, 12,000 bris.
CLEVELAND. O., March 12.—Permoleve — Marcet steady; prices unchanged; standard white, 110 tess, at 10%c.

WILKINGTON, March 12 - SPURITS OF TURPENTINE-

MARINE NEWS. NAUTICAL REMINISCENCES.

NAUTICAL REMINISCENCES.

An ancient mariner, who is well known for his accuracy in the matter of marine dark, says a self-styled reliable newspaper was lately in error regarding the same of the river in the fortica. Chicago River was, he says, frozen over Nov. 17, 1842, and was open April 10, 1843. The winter of 1842-'3 was so severe, and the snowfails so greater that the prairie wolves howered about the houses at might in the then little village of, Chicago. In the winter of 1843-'4 the river was open during the entire season, and the scent seffence and brig Ross, which left this port on the night of March 16, 1844, for St., doe and cargoes of stone, went ashore in a northwest snow-storm on the other side of the lake. The weather was freezing cold and the sea heavy, but the masters and crews managed to escape to shore in afety.

At a meeting of General Agents in Bessalo on the Other inst.

At a meeting of General Agents in Berfalo on the 9th inst., at which the Phornix, Manhattan, Orient, Security, Providence, Washington, Buffalo, Lamiar, Nathonal Lloyda, Toledo Fire & Marine, and Marcantile of Cleveland were represented, the following rates for hall insurance for the season of 1878 were adopted: A1 and A2 steam or sail, 5½ for the season, and 5 from May 1; A2—(dashed), 6 for the season, and 6½ from May 1; A2—cal agents have received instructions accordingly.

NAVIGATION NOTES,
The large schr H. C. Richards sailed away for

MAVIGATION NOTES.

The large schr H. C. Richards sailed away for the north and a cargo of ice night before last...

Capt. Ryerson, of this port, has purchased the tag Ransom, of Saginaw, from James M. Ballentine & Co., for S., 000. She will be brought here for service....The Union Towing Association's tags are receiving their "U. T. A."... A meeting of the organization will be held this afternoon... There is talk that the steamers noon... There is talk that the steamers into the excursion business... A report is current will be brought here this season to contest the supremacy with the Cora... The yacht Lincoln has been sold, and will be taken to Geneva lake, Wis., this season. She will make an excellent vessel for passengers on that beautiful sheet of water.

MISCELLANEOUS MATHEY with great for over 20 years don, and anothers for the CAYLUS prompt on of all discover by the physicians of Paris of all discover the CAYLUS prompt on of all discover the CAYLUS prompt on of all discover the prompt of the CLIN AND CIE, Paris CAPSULES to the United States.

PACIF Texas vs. S well, of plains He Thinks a \$88

sidy---Has th Peoled wit The Government House-O. P. ed with

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WASHINGTON, D. O.,
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"Mr.Caswell, your vo
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Texas & Pacific subsid
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cty kettle, \$7.267.75.
BUTTRE-Quiet; creamery, 366338c; Western BeBUTTRE-Quiet; creamery, 366338c; Western BeBOS-Western, 128.
BOS-Western, 129.
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LINSERD OIL—Dull; 606602.

MILWAUERE, March 12.—FLOUR—Dull and mechanged, March 2.—FLOUR—Dull and mechanged, No. 1 Milwauere, March 12.—FLOUR—Dull and mechanged, No. 1 Milwauere, March 21.144; No. 1 Milwauere, St. 124; No. 2 Milwauere, No. 1, 53; No. 3 Milwauere, St. 124; No. 2 Milwauere, No. 1, 53; No. 3 Milwauere, No. 2 Milwauere, No. 1, 53; No. 3 Milwauere, No. 2 Milwau

500 bris; wheat, 28,000 bu.

great deal more. The to-know what reasons y "I did not think of a at present," said Mr. will come up for discus-can then assign my re-nothing to conceal ab substantially these; substantially these:

THE NORTHERN I errorites down into my has instructed me to that grant. Gur people it. I have supported the inities, and at the same in the Committee to subill also. But, at my reto the Texas & Pacific, been returned to the ment, and has been the tlement at Government. tlement at Governm to be retained by the 6 it against the guaran for in the oul. The an for in the one.

portation of mails at are to be retained also ment. These are estimated also ment. than the whole amount Believing the Governm protected, I have in the the Texas & Pacific b the railroad will cost there is to be delivere \$20,000 per mile on mountain region, where bonds are also to be the Tressury as an inc ment against payment WILL THE CITY O "Do the people in y

terest in Scott's sch "Large numbers app in Madison fast, and sa port it. There is anoth by it. I believe that w We must give the labo do. It is estimated the Northern Pacific given to 25,000 men given to 25,000 men is

& Pacific bill provides
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Chinese at one end, ar
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ers could not afford to
n it.—Cor. Trillian. on it.-Cor. TRIBUNE.

on it.—Cor. Tribuna.
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Was it necessary,
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Pacific bill!
"The friends of the
felt that they had to
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of the Committee—D
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too."

"How did the vote stand in the Committe "The bill was pass eight to five, the vot bill—Luttrell, Califo, Lunders, Connecticut, and Cole, Missouri. I York; Throckmorton, see; Chalmers, Missi O'Neil, Pennsyvania and myseif."

[Commend.—Mr. Califo, Califo, Consecution of the statem ern Pacific, voted of They did not feel the did.—Cor. Tathurs.

"I suppose you do clists on account of Pacific bill, Mr. Casw." Possibly not; b North should have road, and not recogn to have a road. Heather fill we are given nothing like as value the Northern Pacific [Comment.—The 1 not a Northern road road than Washingt Taihurs.]

"How is that? Tancers, the bonds giving it any credit extension of time?"

"Yes; but it is prethe road, which was of the bill, to be would live unfil Jul Committee believed The Governs.

"But, beyond all there must aid som must set the Cheel ment must aid som must set the Cheel ment in the Careman.

the Texas & Pacific [Command—"En what has been said It is to assert that machinery for the p—Cor. TRIBURE.]
"Do you mean ernment anything "I don't think secure enough. You secure enough. You the Government to Central Pacific Ro lieu upon the roat have been perfect done. The Terra to protect the Go land-grant is return "Yet all the op-out the country is

that it grants a si tired of subsidies A great man that this is a subdissimply a guara Company to sell construct the ros with the Central of the country received in think to Continuities who is consistent who is the continuities who is continuities.

Ac. Molasses quiet but steady

moth, \$4.80; choice, \$4.6564.70; No. 2, \$4.30; Theat, \$00,000 bu; corn, 200,000

y firm and active; choice West-

or et \$1.00. Ombris; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn.

22,000 bu; corn, 35,500 bu; corn, 25,500 bu; corn, 35,500 bu; corn, 35,500 bu; rpool quiet and nominally per flour, 25, grain, 94,600 bu; corn, 26, grain, 94,600 bu; corn, 26, grain, 94,600 bu; corn, 26, grain, 94,600 bu; corn, 25,500 bu; corn,

amber, \$1.27@1,29; red, \$1.30 L.37. Corn firm: yellow, 534(c) March: April and May, 334(c) E5636(c); mixed Western, 32

Mess pork, \$10.50@11.00.

storn full cream, 12 62 13c. 944976: refined, 1176c. catern, \$1.06. 600 bu: corn, 84.000 bu: osta

tchanged: fancy, \$6,256,75; amily, \$5,265.60; XXX, \$5,100 and higher: No. 3 red. \$1.116 .12% bld March; No. \$1.60 .30% cash; 30%c March; 30%c amali: higher; see bid cash; April. Eye higher; \$405.60 .540.60

.co.
Lit \$9.75 cash; \$9.70 bid April.
but nominal. Bacon quiet and
that; prime ateam held at \$8.90.
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L-Corros-Quiet. 64.25; family, \$4.50; No. 2.

des at \$10.25. Lard steady; do kegz, \$140. Bulk means clear rib, \$5.0035.20. Bacon sci clear rib, \$5.70. Hams—

No. 2 red. \$1.10(1.14) Corn at 39(40c. Rye, 55(656c.

Shoulders \$3.25; clear rib., 614c. 45 \$3.3583.55; receipts, 800

Defon.

Thorn-Market dell: Western minoz to extras, \$4,5065.00; \$1 Minnesota do, \$5,2566.25; cola \$6,0067.00; \$2,0068.00.

ed and yellow, 52@55c. Onto

our sa. on for white.

12.—Corron—Easier: sales.
good ordinary, eMc; low
emet. good middling, 11%c;
pts, net, 3,074 bales; gross,
ain. 4,004; coastwise, 1,932;

Corron-Steady; middling, ales; sales, 2,211; exports,

ox—Quiet; middling, 10%cr alea, 1,000. Corrox—Quiet; middling, 80 bales; sales, 1,200. Corrox—Easy; middling, des; gross receipts, 1,204;

TROLEUM-Steady: crude, 1136c, Philadelphia de-

1.—Perroleus — Market ing. remaining stagmant .80; advanced to \$1.614; eady at \$1.61% bid; ship-a, 12,000 bris. 2.—Perroleus—Market ndard white, 110 tess, at

NEWS.

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OTES.

S sailed away for ht before last...

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A meeting of acid the steamers his season and go a report is current ir first-clase yacht to contest the yacht Lincoln has to Geneva Lake, lake an excellent beautiful sheet of

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INISCENCES.

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TINE.

He Thinks a \$38,000,000 Job No Subsidy--Has the Northern Pacific
Paoled with Tom Scott 1

The Government as a National Sonp-House-O. P. Huntington Charged with Duplicity.

Butington Hakes a Vigorous Answer, Promising that the Beadlights of Southern Pacific Locomotives

Shall Shine into the Rio Grande While Tom Scott Is Cooling His Heels in the Lobbies.

Wishington, D. C., March 7.—The fact that Tom Scott's Texas & Pacific subsidy for \$88,750,000 was favorably acted upon in the House Pacific Railroad Committee by one majority, and that one vote was cast by Caswell, of Wisconsin, has naturally attracted much attention. consin, has naturally attracted much attention. It is likely to attract much more in the Northwest. Mr. Caswell, in the reported conversation which follows, attempts to explain his position,—with what success the future will de-

rings: Coumittee in favor of reporting the Tom Scott Texas & Pacific subsidy bill is attracting con-siderable attention, and is likely to attract a great deal more. THE TRIBUSE would be glad o know what reasons you assign for that vote?"
"I did not think of saying anything about it at present," said Mr. Caswell. "The subject will come up for discussion in the House, and I can then assign my reasons. However, I have nothing to conceal about it. My reasons are substantially these:

can then be conceal about it. My reasons are substantially these:

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD equations down into my State. The Legislature has instructed me to support the renewal of that grant. Our people are much interested in it. I have supported that measure in the Committee, and at the same time I have feit obliged in the Committee to support the Texas & Pacific bill also. But, at my request, the grant of lands to the Texas & Pacific, of 18,000,000 of acres, has been returned to the United States Government, and has been thrown open to actual settlement at Government prices,—the proceeds to be retained by the Government to indemnify it against the guarantee of interest provided for in the viii. The amounts charged for transpurtation of mails and Government supplies are to be retained also to indemnify the Government. These are estimated to be much more than the whole amount of the interest annually. Believing the Government is entirely safe and protected, I have in the Committee supported that the rairoad will cost \$32,000 per mile, while there is to be delivered to the Company only \$20,000 per mile on all portions, except the manutain region, where \$5,000 per mile and

Selection of the Company only \$20,000 per mile on all portions, except the mountain region, where \$5,000 per mile and boods are also to be retained in the hands of the freesury as an fodemnity to the Government of the freesury as an fodemnity to the Government of the freesury as an fodemnity to the Government of the freesury as an fodemnity to the Government of the freesury as an fodemnity to the Government of the freesury as an fodemnity to the Government of the freesury as an fodemnity to the Government of the freesury as an fodemnity to the Government of the freesury as an fodemnity to the Government of the freesury as an fodemnity to the Government of the freesury as an fodemnity to the Government of the freesury as an fodemnity to the Government of the freesury as an fodemnity to the Government of the freesury as an fodemnity to the Government of the freesury as an fodemnity to the Government of the freesury as an fodemnity to the Government of the freesury as an fodemnity to the footnets of the Government of the freesury of the free

iron. The fariff is overwhelmingly prohibitory. If Great Britain were to send her iron and steel here and give it away, American railroad-builders could not afford to take it and pay the duty on it.—Cor. TRIBUNE.

"Was it necessary." Mr. Caswell, "to vote for the Texas & Pacific bill in order to secure the passarge by the Committee of the Northern Pacific bill?"

"The friends of the Northern

Pacific bill?"
"The friends of the Northern Pacific bill have felt that they had to join hands with the Texas & Pacific to succeed. That is an almost conceded fact in the Committee. Some members of the Committee—Democratic members—said that they would not vote for the Northern Pacific unless they could carry the Texas & Pacific too."

"THE NORTHERN PACIFIC VOTE.

"How did the vote on the Northern Pacific stand in the Committee!"

"The bill was passed, I think, by a vote of eight to five, the vote standing: Against the bill—Luttrell, California; Morrison, Illinois; Landers, Connecticut: Blair, New Hampshire; and Cole, Missouri. For the bill—Hewitt, New York: Throckmorton, Texas: House, Tennessee: Chalmers, Mississippl; Elam, Louisiana; O'Neil, Pennsylvania; Rice, of Massachusetts; and myseif."

[Commonl.—Mr. Caswell's theory is not consistent, as Mr. Rice and Mr. Hewitt, who, according to his statement, voted for the Northern Pacific, voted against the Texas Pacific. They did not feel the obligation that Caswell'did.—Cor. TRIBUNE.

ern Pacific, voted against the Texas Pacific. They did not feel the obligation that Caswell did.—Cor. Tribune.]

"I suppose you do not expect to escape criticism on account of your vote on the Texas & Pacific bill, Mr. Caswell?"

"Possibly not; but I vannot see how the North should have another transcontinental road, and not resugnize the right of the South to have a road. Besides, it is considered that the fild we are giving to the Texas & Pacific is nothing like as raluable as that we are granting the Northern Pacific."

[Comment.—The Union Pacific is a Central, not a Northern road. It is no more a Northern road than Washington is a Northern Pacific, or giving it any credit in the bill providing for an extension of time!"

"Yes; but it is proposed to renew the grant of the road, which was dead. Some of the friends of the bill, to be sure, claimed that the grant would live until July, but the majority of the Committee believed it had expired."

"HIP COVERNMENT AS A SOUP-HOUSE.

"But, beyond all this, Ithinkwe must do something for internal improvements. The Government must aid somewhat in colng this. We must set the Pheels in motion. The Government must do something radical in that way before we revive basiness in this country. I besieve the Government is entirely protected in the Texas & Pacific bill, and safe from loss."

[Comment.—"Entirely protected"! That is what has been said for every land-grant road. It is to assert that a subsidy bill is an elaborate machinery for the protection of the Government.—Cor. Tribune.]

machinery for the protection of the Government.

—Cor. TRIBUNE.]

"Do you mean that it will not cost the Government anything if this bill becomes a law!"

"I don't think it will. The Government is secure enough. You must remember that where the Government lost with the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Roads was by releasing its first lieu upon the roads. The Government would have been perfectly safe if this had not been done. The Texas & Pacific gives the first lieu to protect the Government; in addition, its land-grant is returned to the Government."

"Yet all the opposition to this bill throughout the doubtry is based upon the assumption that it grant's a subsidy, and that the people are tired of subsidies?"

HINTINGTON.

A great many people, on the contrary, deny that this is a subsidy. I don't see how it is. It is simply a guarantee of interest to enable the Company to sell its bonds at nar, so that it can construct the road so chean that it can compete with the Central Pacific. The great interests of the country require a transcontinental cheaper line. I think there are three members of the Committee who believe that Huntington never intended to build the Southern Pacific Road. He can make more money by not building than he can by building it, because of his interests in the Central Pacific monopoly. This is the greatest monopoly in the world. It has a capital of \$100,000,000. Its not earnings are \$10,000,000 annually. The corporation owns every street-milroad and every stage or coach line in Callifornia, and no man can be elected to any office of account without being

indorsed by the Central Pacific Company.
And the Southern Pacific is, in reality, but an offshoot of the Central Pacific. That monopoly is growing worse and worse. Nothing but a competing line can check it. It cost \$117,000 per mile to build the Central Pacific; and the Texas Pacific, it is understood, can be built for \$32,000 per mile."

16 tas Pacific, it is understood, can be built for \$83,000 per mile."

"You say the Texas Pacific bill does not propose a subsidy. Do you think, in point of fact, these bonds provided by the bill would be worth "anything without a Government guarantee!"

"No; but, none of these roads can be built without Government aid."

"But does not Huntington profess that he can build a road without Government aid!"

"Yes; but he proposes only to head off the Texas & Pacific, without the least intention of building the road if he gets the bill. For he is better satisfied to have no road on the Thirty-second Parallel than he is to have a road there, because a road on that parallel would compete with his own line, unless it as built by the Central Pacific."

COCK-SURE.

"Do you think the Texas & Pacific bill will

"Do you think the Texas & Pacific bill will pass?"

"I am inclined to think it will."

"Where is its greatest strength!"

"The friends of the measure say that it has more strength in the Senate than in the House."

"When will it come up for consideration?"

"It is liable to be reported to the House the last of this or the first of next week, but it cannot get before the House for a hearing under a month. It takes its place in the Committee of the Whole."

"You think that Hantington's propositions, then, are a cloak to cover some ulterior designs?"

"His object is to defeat this bill; and to defeat any railroad, in fact, along the Thirty-second Parallel. A member of the Committee who was opposed to the Texas & Pacific told me that he did not believe Huutington intended to build a Southern Pacific Road."

THE THIRTY-SECOND PARALLEL.

"Did Huntington effer any guarantee that he would build it?"

"No, nothing except his word. If he could have a bill passed in Congress to take the place of the Texas & Pacific, giving him the right to build, he would let it die right there. He is opposed to any railroad on the Thirty-second Parallel. His is an old scheme that has been 'rung in' to defeat the Texas & Pacific. No Company will build a railroad on the Thirty-second Parallel without Government aid of some kind. This road would put an end to the constant war there, and would open mining regions with resources of immense value. A railroad that eosts so much less than the Central Pacific is doing for \$30,000,000. That would be a gain of \$20,000,000 annually that the Central Pacific is doing for \$30,000,000. That would be a gain of \$20,000,000 saved to the people."

"Do you think the President will approve the Texas & Pacific land of the reas & Pacific cand that he is favor of it. I don't think the question of veto has come up before him, but the Texas & Pacific reand."

"I think he would." The friends of the bill say that he is in favor of it. I don't think the question of veto has come up before him, but the Texas & Pacific

the Texas & Pacific managers understand that he favors their road."

C. P. HUNTINGTON'S BEFLY.

Mr. Caswell had made statements in this interview which it seemed fair that Mr. C. P. Huntington should have an opportunity of answering. It was difficult to believe that the man to whose daring determination, and rosistless energy the construction of the great road over the Rocky Mountains was due, would not build the Southern Pacific Road if he said he would. He was not difficult to find, but he is a man without any file minutes. In the course of a burried talk he repelled the insinuations that his proposition to build the road was not a sincere one, and earnestly declared that, without a subsidy, the headlights of his engines would first shine into the Rio Grande while Tom Scott was kicking his heels about the halls of Congress. Mr. Huntington's running talk was this:

"What is the aggregate guarantee asked for

ides that you do not intend to build the road?"
"Certainly not. That is just what he is afraid of. He knows that we will. The completion of the line through on the Thirty-second Parallel will give us more local business in California than it would take away from our through business. There will be more benefit to us from the increase of local business than loss on the through traffic. There is no doubt about that."

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC NOT IN POLITICS.

about that."

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC NOT IN POLITICS.

"They charge that the Central Pacific is a big
monopoly, and mixed up constantly in politics."

"We are attending steadily to our business
of building and running our railroads, and we
do not interfere with politics, one way or the
other."

"We will build a road along the Southern line as fast as the Soot person that for when aid, what we will build a road along the Southern line state and we will."

"It is urked ligainst granting the Southern Pacific bill that the Central Pacific cost \$117,000. a mile to build."

"In at would seem to be a poor argument to be advanced in favor of granting a subsidy to the Scott line. For, if that is true, and competition would hart the Central Pacific, why should he Government aid a competing line to depreciate its own interests! That fact, if it were an argument, would be a stronger one to show that private capital could build a road along the Southern line to compete favorably with the other through lines."

"Is it true that no railroad can be built along the Southern line without Government aid!"

"We will build a road along the Southern line as fast as the Soot; people can build it with Government aid; and we will build it without aid, whatwer ampbody may say."

HINKINGTON'S RECORD HIS GUARANTEE.

"They say that your propositions are a cloak to defeat the Scott scheme; that, if your bill was passed, you never would thild the road; and that you have given no guarantees that you will."

"What we have accomplished ought to be a guarantee as to our promises for the future. We have already built more than 700 miles of railroad in the worst times and over the most difficult country in which a railroad has everbeen built. Why, teere are forty miles of our road, over the Sierra Newada Mountains, from Calienta to Mohave Station, which cost us more to prepare and make ready for the ties alone than the whole 600 miles between the Colorado and Rio Grande Rives."

"How much, pray, did that forty miles of strip cost?"

"There are sixteen tunnels on it. It is a wonderful plece of railroad-coustruction. The forty miles cost over \$20,000 to one company, when another proposes to do the same work for nothing."

"Do you think the President would sign the Texas Pacific Rill!"

"That provision is a mere snare to catch votes. The Co

IOWA.

Break-Up of the Icarian Commune—Proposed Restoration of the Death-Penalty—A Centenarian—State Retrenchment.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuns.

DES MOINES, Ia., March H.—Last summer this

"Gerealpity is cool would build to Fore Truma, have used all the bends out of the Treasury authorized by the oill."

"How could that be!"

"How could that be!"

"The reason is that the line is more than build, and that he would be the remainder of the line as imenace to the Southern Facilic, provinced that's extoped at that polar."

"The Stoti people make the point that in their bill 15,00,000 of cares long-rants is to revert to the Government. How much would that grant be worth?"

"The Stoti people make the point that in their bill 15,00,000 of cares a long-rants is to revert to the Government. How much would that grant be worth?"

"The Stoti people make the point that in their bill 15,00,000 of cares a long-rants of 15,00,000 of cares. I don't think it is worth more than \$3,000 of a draws. I don't think it is worth more than \$3,000 of a draws. I don't think it is worth more than \$3,000 of a draws. I don't think it is worth more than \$3,000 of a draws. I don't think it is worth more than \$3,000 of a draws. I don't think it is worth more than \$3,000 of a draws. I don't think it is worth more than \$3,000 of a draws. I don't think it is worth more than \$3,000 of a draws. I don't think it is worth more than \$3,000 of a draws. I don't think it is worth more than \$3,000 of a draws. I don't think it is worth more than \$3,000 of a draws. I don't think it is worth more than \$3,000 of a draw of the don't don't believe anylody could par \$1,000 of the don't work the don't work

A Baby's Remarkable Escape.

New Orleans Times.

The sudden death of Henry P. Bayley recalls a strange and tragic incident in his history. G. W. R. Bayley, the civil-engineer, having visited New Orleans, and having determined to locate here, sent to New York for his wife and two children. Mrs. Bayley embarked in a salling ship, which, in a terrible storm, was wrecked on one of the sand-keys of the Bahamas. She, with her two children, were with other passengers carried ashore to the nearest point of land. The storm increased in violence, and the low strip of land upon which the passengers were stationed was about to be overflowed by the rising tide, and, to secure safety, it became necessary to cross during the night a broad slough to a higher point of land. Mrs. Bayley took up her two children in her arms and attempted to wade across the slough, but when about midway a huge wave swept her and her children down the current of the slough, but when about midway a huge wave swept her and her children down the howling winds and roaring waves. Mrs. Bayley and her oldest child were lost, but many hours after the storm had gone down and succor had come to the surviving passengers and crew, a search was made down the coast for bodies and, perchance, some survivors. While making this search, the low wall of an infant was heard among the scrubby bushes, and close search showed an infant, 7 months old, lodged against a shrub, with its body nearly buried in the sand, feebly fighting with its little hands the encroaching waves and sands. That child was Henry P. Bayley. Diego. We, on the contrary, have every indicement to push on with the completion of the code of the co

LOCAL POLITICS

West-Town Republican Convention --- Candidates for Office.

Ald. Rawleigh Renominated—The Twelifth Ward—The Delegates.

Col. A. C. Babcock, the Chairman of the State Central Committee, of Canton, has been in the city for some days past purchasing brood mares, prize chickens, pigs, etc., to put upon his fine farms in lowa, Kansas, Nebraska Kalamazoo, and California. The Colonel makes his headquarters at the Grand Pacific Hotel, where last evening a Tribuna reporter interviewed him as follows:

"Where have you been?"
"I have been to Iowa."
"What have you been doing there?"
"Nothing, sir; nothing."
At this stage Col. James 8. Beardsley, of Rock Island said: "Yes, Colonel, there was something else. Don't you know we have been looking up some good horses?"
The reporter saw that there was no use run—

The Committee on Delegates to the Town Convention, pointers for the Counties of the Town Convention, being daily elected: E. B. Baldwin, R. E. Jenkins, W. H. Beebe, J. W. Bennett, R. P. Williams, J. C. Polley, L. H. Bisbee, R. S. Critchell, t. S. Albright, George R. Davis, E. Sarge, M. H. Carr, M. Polachek, S. G. Seaton, C. C. Kohlssat. A vote of thunks was tendered to the retiring officers of the Club for their efficient discharge of their duties, and the Club adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

In Brill.

A meeting of the "Nationals "was held last night at No. 541 West Chicago avenue for the purpose of advancing the interests of Mr. A. C. Knopf, a South Water street commission merchant, whose friends believe that he can be elected as Alderman from the Thirteehth Ward. Messrs. Glll, Bennett, Frake, Heafield, and Dervis united in the declaration that Mr. Knopf was a first-class man for the place.

About a dozen men met last evening in old

"Nothing else?"

"Nothing, sir; nothing."

At this stage Col. James 8. Beardsley, of Rock Island said: "Yes, Colonel, there was something else. Don't you know we have been looking up some good horses?"

The reporter saw that there was no use running on that tack, so he asked in regard to the coming meeting of the Republican State Central Committee. To this Col. Babcock had no answer to make of a definite character. The Committee, however, it is understood, will be called together within a few weeks to fix the time for holding the State Conventions. However, the county conventions for election of ever, the county conventions for election of delegates will not be called together until after Committee will probably be called to meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel about the second week in April. The Democrats may feel very ag in April. The Democrats may feel very aggressive this year, but the Republicans throughout the State were never more confident of success. Already there are an immense number of candidates in the field, though only two State offices are to be filled. For Treasurer there are John T. Peters, of Springfield; Wash Bushnell, of Ottawa; J. C. Smith, once Chi-Bushnell, of Ottawa; J. C. Smith, once Chicago's Grain Inspector, whose residence is in Galena; E. C. Hamburger, of Quincy; ex-Treasurer Thomas S. Ridgeway, of Gallatin; and Dr. J. A. Powell. of Richland. All these gentlemen think that they could successfully carry the standard of the Republican party

and Dr. J. A. Powell. of Richland. All these gentlemen think that they could successfully carry the standard of the Republican party next fall, and that they are all competent to lord it over the State's cash-box.

For Superintendent of Education there are any number of willing candidate, including W. D. Powell, of Kane County; Prof. Roltwood, formerly Principal or the Princeton High School; H. W. Wells, of Ogle County; and Prof. White, of Peoria.

For Clerk of the Appellate Court in this First District there are a few gentlemen who would take the place for \$3,000 a year and the fees, and among them are Col. Roberts, Dick Tuthill's assistant; Ell Smith, the present incumbent, Woodbury M. Taylor, and J. Y. Scammon. For Supreme Court Clerk for the Northern Grand Division, Gen. E. F. Dutton, of DeKalb, is willing to run. There are other candidates yet to be beard from, but these are the only ones, thus far, who have announced themselves. By the time the State Convention meets the list of candidates will, no doubt, be more than doubled.

THE SOUTH TOWN POLITICIANS are beginning to stir themselves, and the Republican candidates for town offices are looking around and laying their wires for a nomination. For Assessor there are any number of candidates. Among them are D. W. Nickerson, H. C. Ballard, Julius Rodbertus, Isaac Pfaum, Col. Wilson, and Fred Geisler. The Collector aspirants are not so numerous. The friends of Philo G. Dodge insist that he was shabbily treated last time and will run him again. "Horse "Eddy is also after the place, and he thinks that he will be the coming man.

For Supervisor, Jackson, of the Third Ward, thinks he has a chance, and so does Fiske, in the Fourth. Charles Schorick, of the Fifth Ward, would like to be Town Clerk, and so would Jansen, of the Fourth.

The Democrats offer a man named Hoffheimer for Supervisor; the latter keeps a saloon. John Hise is anxious to collect the taxes. Young Tom Hoyne is talked of for Town Clerk, but for Assessor there has been but little or no opposition o

The Democrats of the West Town are sadly demoralized, and their Convention, if it is held, will be a lively affair, since the Seventh and Eighth Wards insist that they will control it or break it up.

THE WEST TOWN.

The Republican Central Committee of the West Town met at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Parker Hall, corner of Madison and Halsted streets, to fix the place for holding the primaries and selecting judges.

The Committee on Hall reported that Billings' Hall, corner of Washington and Halisted streets, had been engaged for Tuesday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in which to hold the Town Convention.

had been engaged for Tuesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in which to hold the Town Convention.

On motion of Mr. W. S. Dunham, the election of delegates in the Seventh Ward was left to the Club.

Places for holding primaries for selection of delegates were fixed as follows: Sixth Ward, No. 563 Blue Island avenue: judges, Henry Valk, Frank Fusick, Fred Bussee; Eighth Ward, 140 West Harrison street; judges, Frank Malworn, Walter Tibbetts, John Bell. The Ninth Ward will select delegates in the Club. Tenth Ward, northeast corner of Sangamon and Lake streets; judges, Pliny Haywood, George Kline, Duncan McDougal; Eleventh, Brown's liverystable, 423 West, Madison street; judges, Willard Woodard, Francis N. Riddle, Gen. O. L. Mann; Twelfth Ward. same place as where the primaries were held for delegates to the last County Convention, with same judges. Thirteenth Ward, corner of Carroll and Hoyne streets; judges, William Williams, W. R. Nickerson, F. J. Smith. The Fourteenth Ward will elect delegates in the Club on the 20th linst. at 8 p. m.

On motion of Chris Mamer, the representation to the Convention was fixed as follows: Sixth and Seventh Wards, 6 delegates each; Eighth and Ninth, 8 each; Tenth, 5; Eleventh, 11; Twelfth, 15; Thirteenth, 8; Fourfeenth, 9 delegates. The President and Secretary were instructed to call the Convention to nominate in order Assessor, Collector, Supervisor, and Town Clerk.

The Tenth and Thirteenth Wards hold their primaries Saturday, 23d inst., from 3 to 7 p. m. The other wards on the 25th inst., between the same hours.

The other wards on the 25th inst., between the same hours.

The meeting then adjourned.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Twelfth Ward Republican Club held a meeting at Owsley Hall, corner of West Madison and Robey streets, last evening, Col. George R. Davis presiding.

The following were elected officers:

President—C. C. Kohlsant.
Vice-Presidents—W. O. Carpenter and J. L. McOuffle.

Secretary and Treasurer—W. H. Beebe.

Secretary Committee—E. B. Baldwin, R. S. Critchell, T. S. Albright, C. H. Crane, S. G. Seaton, M. H. Carr, and H. J. Evans.

It was resolved that the Club do away with primaries for the nomination of a candidate for Alderman, and that the Club proceed to nominate a candidate in open meeting.

Mr. J. D. Sutter offered the following resolutions:

Mr. J. D. Sutter offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Republicans of the Twelfth Ward hereby return thanks to Aid. James P. Rawleigh for the faithful and able manner in which he has discharged the duties of his position during the past two years, and that we appreciate the personal sacrifice he has made in thus disinterestedly devoting himself to the interests of his constituents and the city.

Resolved, That we hereby express our high appreciation of his personal integrity, courage, and unfaltering zeal, as exhibited in his earnest cadeconomical administration of public affaire.

Resolved, That we hereby express our high appreciation of his personal integrity, courage, and unfaltering zeal, as exhibited in his earnest cadeconomical administration of public affaire.

Resolved, That, inasmeth as the City Central Committee has left the nomination of Alderman to the respective ward organizations, we unanimously tender to him a renomination for the office of Alderman at the coming election, and pledge to him our cordinal and active support.

A number of the members made complimentary speeches regarding Ald. Hawleigh, heartily indorsing his nomination.

The resolutions were carried with but two dissenting voices.

Col. Perce said it was well enough to continue

The resolutions were carried.

Col. Perce said it was well enough to continue the good work commenced, and he moved that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to propose thirty names, from which to select fifteen delegates to the Town Convention.

The motion was carried.

Col. Hough moved the passage of the resolutions complimentary to Recorder Brockway and

denunciatory to the action of the County Board in proposing to lease the abstract books, which were adopted by the Second Ward Republican Club at a meeting heid on Monkay evening. The resolutions were adopted nearly unanimously. They appeared in yesterday's TRIBUNE. Mr. Critchell moved a resolution indorang James N. Clark Assessor for West Chicago. Carried.

About a dozen men met last evening in old Aurora Turner Hall, No. 235 Milwaukee avenue, and organized the Tenth Ward National Club by electing Charles W. Eaton, President; T. W. Bromar, Socretary; and William Connery, Treasurer.

CURRENT OPINION.

Bob Ingersell can't conscientionaly carry a silver dollar in his pocket, because it has the in-scription, "In God We Trust."—Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

Mr. Kelley will ascertain that the people care very little for his little old dirty rag-baby. It is a nuisance, Hide it.—Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

is a nuisance, Hide it.—Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

It devolved on Mr. Wade to represent the courage and expensives of the Anti-Slavery movement, while Mr. Seward represented its politics and Mr. Summer its enliture.—Si. Louis Globe Democrat (Rep.).

We insist upon this—that if President Hayes is to be repudiated for his fallure to reform the Civil Service, the Republican members off Congress who have used every means to prevent such reform shall also the repudiated.—Milicaukee Sentime! (Rep.).

The South can never again be brought to the support of Tilden and his "bar" o'money." They will vote for a Democrat in the next Presidential Convention who has the of in his veins instead of lizard-junc.—Fredericktown (Mo.) Jeffersonian (Dem.).

Now that the Silver bill is a law and nobody is killed by it, the East and West should re-

body is killed by it, the East and West should resume their normal relations. If the West wants Eastern money the East wants Western beef and things. There is no occasion for an angry built movement in either interest. — Washington (D. C.) Post (Dem.).

If the first year of his Administration has If the first year of his Administration has been "a year of failure," the truth of history will prove it to have been the "failure "of the enemies of an honest administration of the Government for all the people, to browbeat the President and to bend him to their narrow partisan purposes.—Syracuse Journal (Rep.).

Linderman employed an Englishman to design the silver dollar for us, and he has spiterully clipped the wings of the eagle, and almost made a buzzard out of the bird. Why did they not give us the old dollar as it was when it used to look so large and beautiful to our youthful eyes in the purses of our daddies!—Kunsas City Times (Dem.).

Let us not deceive ourselves, Demograts of

Let us not deceive ourselves, Democrats of

Let us not deceive ourselves, Democrats or North Carolina. Be sure there is an abundance of vitality left in the Republican party; not enough indeed to successfully resist the line of battle we presented in 1878, but quite sufficient, if well handled, to whip a disorganized army whose discipline has been abandoned and whose ranks are torn with petty dissensions and personal discords.—Raleigh (N. C.) News (Dem.).

-Raleigh (N. C.) News (Dem.).

The past twelve months have witnessed a continuous surrender to the arrogant and lawless demands of the Southern Democracy, and a contemptuous disregard on their part of all the pledges so readily accepted by a weak and truckling Administration. The political atmosphere of Washington has more flavor of the Confederacy than of loyal sentiment, and the leaders of the Lost Cause boast that that they have gained in getting control of the whole country instead of merely a section.

Bangor (Ms.) Whiy and Courier (Blaine Organ).

The New York Tribune, commenting on the Silver bill, complains of the President that he The New York Tribune, commenting on the Silver bill, complains of the President that he has no influence with Congress. For a generation the Tribune has been a leading journal, professing to be a leader of public sentiment throughout the United States. Speaking of the Silver bill, how much influence on Congress has the Tribune exerted? The votes show that it exerted none whatever. And its columns show that the Tribune was not even able to furnish Congress or the public with correct information.—Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche (Ind.).

The President has packed the Senate and The President has packed the Senate and Cabinet with adversaries of his own financial creed, and he has innocently given encouragement to the party he desired to defeat. Meanwhile he has lost all his friends, and he has not accomplished the reform upon which he sot his heart. Every-body respects him. Every-body who has personal intercourse with him likes him. But it is impossible not to see that the first year of his Administration has been a sad failure, and that the second year opens with dark prospects.—New York Tribuse (Jay Gould).

It is not known yet if Gov. Nicholls will It is not known yet if Gov. Nicholis will pardon Tom Anderson. He has a precedent for it in an almost identical case in Virginia. "Ex-Mayor" Chahoon of this city was prosecuted for forgery, after the restoration of the State, and convicted. He was sentenced by Jadze Guigon to four years in the Penitentiary; but, as a clamor of political persecution was raised, Gov. Walker pardoned him on condition he would leave the State and never return to it. The condition has been faithfully observed. Let Nicholis do likewise, and get rid of both the case and Anderson forever.—
Richmond (Va.) State (Dem.).

"The Republican Senators and Congress.

The Republican Senators and Congress-The Republican Senators and Congressmen think that he is killing the Republican party, while Hayes thinks that he is just infusing fresh life into the defunct Republicanism that he found when he entered the Presidency. The thing is rather one-sided, —Hayes against all the other Republicans, but a President ought to know something about such things. We recollect once reading about another feflow who had a like issue with everybody about him as to whether he or the entire community was insane, and the result was his retreat to a mad-house. —Philadelphia Times (Iad.).

A well-known Massachusetts politician, who A well-known Massachusetts politician, who has ocen identified with the Conkling-Chandler element of the Republican party for many years, called upon the President to-day. After conversing on general topics for some time, he said to the President that he hoped he would change his policy, as it was working very badly, and would, if persisted in, certainly kill the Republican party. To this the President rejoined that he considered the Republican party practically dead when he entered the White House, and he believed that his policy is the only thing that will infuse life into the party.

Washington Special to Boston Globe (Red.).

The most humiliating outcome of this silver discussion is the proof that the New York

The most humiliating outcome of this silver discussion is the proof that the New York morning papers are wholly without credit or infuence in the markets of the world. For months they have conspired to injure, and if possible to ruin, our ustional credit; they have declared that the bill making the old silver dollar a fufl legal-tender to any amount was practical repudiation; they have averred that the national debt was to be "scaled down," and that the bonds would be paid only in part—but all their anymer's and winter's gasconade had not a partitle of effect. Lombard street has stamped their assertions as faise. Gold, instead of going up, goes down. The bonds, instead of going up, goes down. The bonds, instead of being discredited and sent home, actually rise in price! It is to be regretted that newspapers like the Tribune, Herald, Times, and Sun should thus recklessly filing away their opportunity, and cars the derision of the world. —New York Graphic (Ind.).

The Pennsylvania Protectionists are in an

The Pennsylvania Protectionists are in an The Pennsylvania Protections are in an economical sense the wey embodiment of what the Turks are (or rather were) in a political sense. For twenty years the whole of Europe, although differing as to the manner of settling the Eastern question, agreed that Turkey was the worst-ruled country in the world; yet the Turks alone believed that received was excellent. For different wars. country in the world; yet the Turks alone believed their paternal gale excellent. For fitteen years there has been a pretty general agreement that eur tariff is an outrage and should be revised; yet Pennsylvania alone looked and still looks upon this economical Al Koran as embodying a sublime policy. The Turks were urged to make reforms in time of profound peace as well as in time of agitation. But Abdul Aziz in time of peace said, "'Are not my people quiet? Why should we reform?" and Abdul Hamet in time of insurrection said, "What! do you ask for reform when Bulgaria, the Hezzgovina, Seroia, and Montenegro are in rebellion?" The Pennsylvania Frotectionists have objected to tariff reform in 1872 became the country was prosperous, and in 1878 became the country is in distress. There is another and a very forcible analogy in the Protective tariff and Turkish rule. The Turk squeezes the peasants for tribute, and a Protective tariff squeezes the American consumer for tribute. Above all, neither Turkey nor Protection ever would, or will, see reason; and, after all, Protection will have to follow the Turkish example, which is, to make its exit bag and baggage. Assa York Eventing Post (Rep.)

A Bear with the Hydrophobia.

Conclinate Enquirer.

One of the young black bears at the Zoo died of hydrophobia vesterday. It was first noticed-acting strangely during the afternoon, when on approaching wetar it started back from it and ran away, froshing at the mouth. The other bears tried to get away from him, but he succeeded in biting two before he could be separated from them. One of the keepers, John Nordheim, went into the pit and drove him into the care, where he died in about ten minutes. He exhibited before his death at the symptoms of hydrophobia.

M'CORMICK HALL. TUESDAY EVENING, March 19. TO ESDAY EVERING, March 19.

It is with pleasure that the able to announce the GRANDEST CONCERT FROGRANDE ever presented in the grant the following artists, comprising the THURSBY CONCERT COMPANY, will appear:

MISS EMMA C. America's Great Concert Frime Donna.

MR. W. T. The Celebrated Baritone, for few CARLETON, Spera Primo Baritone, Keilogs LIOHTENBERG (The Young American LIOHTENBERG, Appearance Bere). MR. A. H. The Celebrated Pinnist and Composer, and MR. GEO. W. The Renowned Accompanist.

75 ots. (No extra charge for \$1.00. The sale will begin Thursday morning, March 14, at the Chicago Music Co. a. 182 State at. The concert will be given in the interest of a com-mendable object.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. ONE WEEK ONLY. COMEDY! DRAMA! MISS FANNY DAVENPORT, The most beautiful and distinguished American arise of the period, supported by Augustin Daly's famour FIFTH-AV. COMPANY, from New York.

This Wednesday Matince, at 2 p. m.,

DIVORCE. Wednesday Night,
LONDON ASSURANCE
Thursday—DIVORCE, Friday—SCHOOL FOR SCAR
DAL. Saturday Matthee—Floure, Saturday NightAS YOU LIKE IT. Monday, March 18, the world
famed comedian, Mr. E. A. Sothern, in his great char
acter of The Grushed Tragedian.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Fourth and last week of the Great Drama, the EVERT NIGHT.

TWO ORPHANS MATINESS. This great dramatic work after claborate preparation will be produced on the 18th inst., the entire case of the 18th inst.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. J. H. HAVERLY. Proprietor and Manager.

PARENTS', GUARDIANS', and CHILDREN'S GRAND
WEDNESDAY MATNIKE AND NIGHT.

N. J. W. GOTTHOLD and strong cast; 100 tienuline
Liberated Staves: Negro Songs, Choruses, Ohlo River.
Cotton Phantation, Seene; Transformation; Beautiful
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NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. his Afternoon and Evening, Glorious Success, Tre HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS.

rtington, Rice, Kembie, Linden, Carter, Welch ushman, Rice, California Quartettie, Grand Matince this afternoon, 25 and 50e. Prices, 25c, 50c, and 75c. Box Office open all day. COLISEUM NOVELTY THEATRE. All the Week. Matinces Friday and Sunday. GLORIOUS SUCCESS! PALPABLE HIT! WATSON and ELLIS.

The Greatest of all Artists, WM. N. GRIFFITH, in the Comedy of "MY AWFUL DAD." Prices, 25, 35, and 50c. WALTER C. LYMAN, ELOCUTIONIST,

Send for circular. Old Pupils' Class begins at coms Monday evening, March 18. NINON DUCLOS' FOLLY THEATRE. Special Engagement of the Celebrated
MISS PAULINE MARKHAM,

WEST END OPERA HOUSE.

Fun-Prof. Carpenter's Fun. Wonderful and Amusing Scenes in Mesmerism TO-NIGHT. Admission, 25 and 35c. Commence at 8 o'clk. "THERE IS REASON IN All THINGS."

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PRAUD-BEWART THERE ARE FRAUDULENT and worthings in son's Capeine Perous Plaster in the market. Some of them contain dangerous mineral poisons. Each genuing Benson's Capeine Plaster has the word Capeine cut through it. Take no other.



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The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken. Estes of cassage—From New York to Southampton, London Havre, and Bremen, first cabla, \$100; steom cabin, \$50. gold; steerage, \$50 currency. For freight and passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York. WHITE STAR LINE United States and Royal Mail Steamers between New York and Liverpool. For passage apply to Company office, 48 South Clark-st. ALFRED LAGERGEN, General Western Agent Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland. . MEDICAL.

NERVOUS DEBILITY WKA K NESS, etc., and all disorders brought on by indiscretions, excesses or overwork of the Brain and Nervous System, speedily and radically cured by WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL, windred in the properties of the best and most successful remedy known. Two to Six Boxes are usually sufficient. For further information, Send for Circular. Price, \$1 per Box; Six Boxes, \$5, by mail, securely sealed, with full directions for use Prepared only by

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SCHOOL MUSIC BOOK High School Choir. Emerson & Tit-School Song Book. C. Byerest. 30 per Choice Trios. W. S. Tilden. 39 par dozen.
Three part songs for Female Colleges, Seminaries, etc.

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Excellent collection for High or Grammar
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Large charts, containing 120 blackboard lessons plainly visible to all, savins much trouble, easile set up and used, and furnishing a complete cours of practice. Sent by express. In two rolls or sets Each 58.

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\$50. \$100. \$200. \$500. \$1,000 THE WORAN'S HOSPITAL.

The Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois. 273 THIRTIETH-ST., Chicago,

Between Wabash and Michigan-ava.
The Woman's Free Dispensary connected with thi
Institution is open every Wednesday and Saidrelay from
11 to 10 clock for the gratuitous treatment of Dispasse
of Women.

SAILEGAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRADES

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the frain leaving Chicago at 10-30 a. m. Noother road runs Pullman or any other form o hotel cars west of Chicago.

—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILBOAD.
Depots foot of Lake-st., Indians-av., and Sixteenth-st.
and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices. 39 Clarkst., and at depots. and Canal and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Offices. 59 Clark-st., and at depote.

Traina

Mendota & Galesburg Express.

Citative.

Table a. m. 7745 p. m. 725 a. m. 7745 p. m. 725 a. m. 745 p. m. 725 a. m. 745 p. m. 725 a. m. 745 p. m. 725 p

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-whee Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha of the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madition as Drikae, and
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Handolph-st. | Ransas City & Denver Past Ex | 12:30 p. m. | 5:85 g. m. |
St. Louis & Scringfield Ex	9:00 a. m.	8:00 h. m.
St. Louis Byringfield Texts	9:00 a. m.	8:00 h. m.
Paoria Burtington (Fast Ex	9:00 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
Streator Lacon wash too Ex	9:00 b. m.	9:00 a. m.
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Streator Lacon wash too Ex	9:00 b. m.	9:00 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sis. Ticket Office, 61 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman flous, and at depot.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chica, or via Walertown, LaCrosse, and Wisons.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. ILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-at, and foot of Twenty-accord-at.
Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. Leave. Arrive. St. Louis Express St. Louis Pass Line 110:00 p. m. 10:00 s On Saturday night runs to Centralis only,

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-at., and foot of Twenty second-at.
Ticket Office, or Clark-at., southers or fixed dopin, Great Twelfer Hotel, and ast Fourier of Read dopin, Great Twelfer Hotel, and ast Pourier for the Mall (via Main and Air Line) ... 7:00 a. m. 7:50 a. m. PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Depot, corner Canni and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. | Arrive Mail and Express | \$100 a. m. | 7:00 a. m. |

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

epot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-se

Will a "Looker-on" please give the number he house he refers to.

James E. Murdoch, the tragedian and elecutions, and Miss Helen Potter, are at the Grand Pacific

Jasac Keim, a clerk at the "Fair," on State

There was nothing of interest regarding the broken banks yesterday. The Third National has paid about \$60,000 of its second dividend, or a trifle over one-half.

The Chicago Arumni Association of Cornell Uni-versity met last night at the Palmer House, and lecided to hold their banquet April 10 at the raimer House. The attendance at the meeting

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was at 8 a. m. 46 degrees; 10 a. m., 47; 12 m., 40; 3 p. m., 47; 8 p. m., 45. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.90; 8 p. m., 29.77. An outgoing and an incoming freight train on the orthwestern Railroad ran into each other near untrai Park yesterday morning, and one of the comotives and three cars were ditched. Passentrains were delayed about two hours.

mploye in the office of McCormick, Adams on LaSaile street, while handling a revolver a yesterday, accidentally discharged a shot, went through the window, across the street ha door in the Chamber of Commerce, and of against the wall. No one was injured.

track, just beyond Elmhurst, yesterday morning. There was a bullet hole in the back of his head, and a pistol in his hand. Appearances indisted suicide, and the Coroner was notified. Dehased was between 30 and 40 years of age, and oked like a laborer.

The Health Commissioner was yesterday looking after the parties who dump filth into the North Branch. He examined the vicinity of all the discilleries, but only on the grounds of the Phænix tid he find traces of manure having been put into the water. These places will be watched, and if the employee are caught violating the city ordinance the owners will be prosecuted.

Jan. 15 August Holz suddenly disappeared from the beautiful the said before leaving it was thought that he nicended to commit suicide. Yesterday his body was found floating in the river near the Northwenue bridge. Deputy-Coroner Korn held an invest, and a verdict of snicide was returned. Decessed was about 40 years of age, and left a wife not six children.

The District-Attorney, ex-Judge Bangs, yester-y forwarded to Washington a report of the work one by him at the last December term of the Dis-ict Court. It appears that eighty-three cases we been tried and thirty-four convictions had, it of these latter cases fifteen prisoners are in jail re, two in the Bridewell, and one at Joliet, and teen have not been sentenced. The amount of a fines collected was \$5,700.

lawsuit is probable.

The Lincoin Park Commissioners beld a regular semi-monthly meeting at their rooms in the Ashland Block yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. After the transaction of some unimportant routine basiness, the specifications of Messrs. Canters & Son, of Holland, Mich., for the building of the proposed new breakwater along the Lake-Shore Drive, were taken up and discussed, section by section, the contractors being present and explaining certain terms not fully understood. At the close, the contractors were invited to withdraw, being promised that they should be advised of the proceedings and deliberations of the Board at an early day. A secret consultation was then held by the members, the meeting being considered adjourned. tembers, the meeting being considered sajoration that the Eternal vigilance may be the price of liberty, but these exposed a certain Deputy Collector in this sity to the scoff and jeers of his equally vigilant sociates. In the course of the said Collector's exerginations, he discovered somewhere out in the inburbs the subtle odor of something which led aim to think he wasn't over a thousand miles from the contract of the contr

burbs the subtle odor of something which le in to think he wasn't over a thousand miles from illicit still. The perfume which his discrimi-ting nose detected was that of fusel oil. But his ticinations of a "scoop" on the other fellow re knocked into a cocked hat when he ascor-ned, on investigation, that a vulgar plebeian had in using the aforesaid compound on a lam-rise. The boys have presented him with a sixty-lion canceled stamp as a reward of merit.

been using the aforesaid compound on a lame horse. The boys have presented him with a sixty-galion canceled stamp as a reward of merit.

The clock pointed to 11 last night as aman empty-handed and alone sailed into the Tremont House and up to the desk. Taking a pen he wrose across the register. "Jeff. Carson, Grand Rapids." There was a peculiar expression, a kind of half-smile, upon his face as he looked up at Frank Wentworth's ever-smiling countenance; and he seemed to think an explanation necessary, for he immediately commenced a soliloquy something like this: "Back again! Stood in the depot and saw the train go out with my baggage on board in the sleeper! Stood right there and saw here side out: Guess I'll have to get a "guardeen." Twas only last week! I brought my two boys down here with me, and in putting them on a train I got the Cincinnati car and had to go way down here in the country after them. The boys over at the Rapids hain't got over it yet. Some paper fellow here put it in the paper and they got hold of it over there. If any of those reporters get this in I never will get a rest. Getting so I can't travel alone. I've got three sleeper tickets here now in my pocket. Guess I'll have to get a guardeen, I do. Went over to the ministrels to-night and couldn't isugh a bit, I was so mad at myself." And he turned away from the desk and asked all the boys out to eee the man who "exchanges." Respectfully dedicated to the friends of Jeff Carson, Grand Rapids.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' League for the suppression of the sale of liquor to minors held their regular weekly meeting last evening in Lower Farwell Hall. J. P. Rumsey, Equ., presided.

A large number of the Committee were present, and much interest was felt in the proceedings. The unanimous sentiment was, that there should be no let-up in the work of the League, but that all persons found selling liquor to minors should be vigorously prosecuted under the State law. After a very free discussion, the following resolutions were unanimousl

with sales.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Sheriff Kern is to have some more positions to et at an early day, or the Commissioners will let hem for him. One of the conditions upon which his allowance for dieting was yesterday reinstated a understood to be that he discharge a few bailiffs ind deputies to make room for the friends of Commissioners.

Among the offers to supply the county with bread for the year yesterday was one from the present contractor, offering to take the contract at figures to be agreed upon by the Board. It will be aston-lahing if his very liberal offer is not accepted, for it is well known that there has been no difficulty in the past between the "Ring" and this con-tractor.

The County Attorney has about completed his examination into the relations of the county and city in the construction of the Court-House. His report will be handed to the proper committee to-day, and, from what could be learned of its nature, it will be, substantially, that no valid contract exists between the two parties,—that is, that the county cannot compel the city to erect a dome, etc. This means that the County Board has thrown away about \$75,000 in the construction of the county's portion of the dome, and that eventually Sexton, or some one else, must be paid to tear the work down.

HOTEL ARBIVALS.

Grand Pucific-Preserved Smith, Dayton, O.; O. E.

Grand Pucific-Preserved Smith, Dayton, O.; O. E.

Grand Pucific-Preserved Smith, Dayton, O.; O. E.

Bricaver, Sioux City; W. H. Morse, Russell, Ky.;

Locaver, Sioux City; W. H. Morse, Russell, Ky.;

George Vandenhof, New York; W. C. Van Horn, La
George Vandenhof, New York; W. C. Van Horn, La
George Vandenhof, New York; M. E.

George Vandenhof, New York; M. E.

Burlington, L. C. Wilstit, New Griesna. Tremont

Hightmeyer, Kinaardine; C. E. Perkins,

Burlington, L. C. Wilstit, New Griesna. Tremont

Manse-The M. S. Sandestor A. Smith, London,

Kang.; H. S. Sandestor A. Smith, London,

Kang.; H. S. Sandestor A. Smith, London,

Baston; Col. B. E. Reid, Chippewa Falls; homas ken
Brocklyns C. G. Franklin, Baltimore; W. H.

Bringeleid; P. H. Sima, Blumarck, D. T.; Ira De Graf,

Windon; Col. A. S. Corken, Davenport; A. P. Bald
G. P. Bald
G. H. Fred Wild.

Refere: Her Wild.

CHARLES L. WILSON. MEETING OF CHICAGO NEWSPAPER MEN ild yesterday afternoon in the club-room of and Pacific to take action on the death of the represented the press of this city, and included Lieut. Gov. Shuman, Mr. W. K. Sullivan, Mr. Frank Gilbert, Mr. E. E. Wood, Mr. Thomas Wi gnall, Mr. William Jones, Mr. Oliver Perry, of the Journal; Mr. Andre Matteson and Mr. T. O. Thompson, of the Times; Mr. George B. Armstrong, of the Inter-Ocean; Mr. A. C. Hesing, of the States-Zeitung; Mr. Collins Shackleford. of the Post; Mr. M. E. Stone, of the News; Mr. William Henry Smith, of the Associated Press; Mr. Hans Haerting, of the Prese Presse; Mr. F. L. Barnett, of the Conservator; Mr. All fred Dutch, an old

ME. meeting was called to order shortly after k by Mr. M. E. Stone, who nominated Ma o'clock by Mr. M. E. Stone, who nominated Mr. Bross to preside.

Mr. Bross, on taking the chair, expressed his sorrow on hearing the news of Mr. Wilson's death. His decease left him, the Chairman, the oldest member of the Chicago press, in point of continuous service. He had known Mr. Wilson for years, and had learned to appreciate him as one of his dearest and best friends. Although it was usual for prominent men to have some bitter foes, he believed he could truly say that Mr. Wilson had never made a single enemy during his career here as a journalist. The time and the occasion did not call for extended remarks, and the expression of the feelings of those present would no doubt be appropriately set forth in a series of resolutions.

Mr. T. O. Thompson, of the Times, was chosen Secretary.

Secretary.

On motion, the following Committee on Resolutions was appointed: William Henry Smith, Elias Colbert, A. C. Hesing, Collins Shackleford, Andre Matteson, George B. Armstrong.

The Committee was out some little time. On returning, it reported the following resolutions, through Mr. Smith, its Chairman, who moved their adoption:

through Mr. Smith, its Chairman, who moved their adoption:

Whitnas, Charles L. Wison, one of the founders of the Chicago. Appendix owned, and for over thirty the founders of the Chicago, the barries of the Chicago, the barries of the continuous city loses not only its voterain. In point of continuous service, but one whose memory will ever be held in highest esteem and cherished with affection. His standard of professional honor, his appreciation of the higher sime and responsibilities of journalism, his excellent judgment, his rare tact, his infexible will. his understandard of professional honor, his appreciation of the higher sime and responsibilities of journalism, his excellent judgment, his rare tact, his infexible will. his understandard of the more courtesy, and his keen sense of which has been depended as long and with faction to the public.

Resolved, That the profound sympathy of this meeting is hereby extended to the afficied family of the deceased in this their incomparable loss.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to communicate to the family the foregolng resolutions.

quested to communicate to the family the foregoing resolutions.

Lient. Gov. Shuman seconded the motion for the adoption of the resolutions. In doing this, he would not speak out the full sentiment of his heart, for fear that those who were not as intimate with Mr. Wilson as he was would think them extravagant. They had been friends, in the fullest sense of the word. Mr. Wilson was a generous, honest, outspoken man, one with convictions of right and wrong which he never feared to express. He hoped the meeting would have the pleasure of listening to Mr. Andre Matteson, of the Times, who knew him even before he did.

MR. MATTESON

said he had first known Mr. Wilson in 1851, when he was a very young mian, and by no means a veteran in journalism. He could not speak of him personally, for he was not intimate with him, but he knew him as one of the oldest members in the profession. He had never sought to pass out of the profession to step into public office, and this Mr. Matteson esteemed as one of the best things that could be said about him. No man, in his opinion, could be a good newspaper man and hold a public office at the same time. From this sort of ambitton Mr. Wilson was singularly exempt, and this the speaker could not but regard as one of the best onlward exemplifications of his admirable character.

Mr. Hans Haerting said that the German people.

held in grateful remembrance Mr. Wilson's fearless and untiring zeal in defense of their constitutional rights.

Mr. A. C. Hesing remembered Mr. Wilson as one of his first acquaintances on coming to Chicago. In him, during his many years' residence in Chicago, he had found a true friend. He should never forget the resolution pledging Illinois to Abraham Lincoln for United States Senator, introduced by Mr. Wilson in the Springfield Convention. In Mr. Wilson's death the press and the community had lost an honored man and a good, noble-hearted citizen.

Mr. Elias Colbert said it was not by any means true of every man that his death simply made a hole in the water, which was immediately closed up. It was given to some men to leave their mark in the world. Such a man was Mr. Wilson, whose memory would be respected as that of a man who had been highly useful in his profession and an ornament to society.

Mr. Alfred Dutch spoke in the warmest terms of Mr. Wilson's firm friendship.

Mr. Frank Gilbert desired to add his word of tribute. As a subordinate, he had found Mr. Wilson a trusty friend. While he never dictated what should go into the paper, he impressed his personality upon it in a remarkable manner. He could say that Mr. Wilson never wrote a flat or pointless thing, but was always pungent and poignant in what he had to say in his editorial utterances. All his subordinates looked upon him as a friend, and regarded it as a privilege to be so esteemed by him.

After some further remarks, the resolutions were

nim.

After some further remarks, the resolutions were manimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned. TEMPERANCE.

MEETING AT THE TABERNACLE.

A grand temperance rally, under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, to bid farewell to Dr. Reynolds, was held at the Tabernain floor being fully half-filled, and the galleries having a good showing. Nearly 4,000 people were

At SOCIOCK Dr. Reynolds announced that the exercises would begin with the hymn. "Hold the Fort." The chorus by the audience was very effective. The choir then gave "Whosoever Heareth." Dr. Reynolds then read the Crusade Psalm (the one hundred and forty-sixth) as an appropriate selection.

The Rev. Dr. Willing, of the Methodist Church,

offered prayer, appealing most eloquently for the Reform Clubs and the red ribbs men. Dr. Reynolds then introduced as the first speaker the President of the first Red Ribbon Club of this

city, Mr. F. W. Porter. He thanked God that he was brought through the Son to the error of his ways. He represented the class of moderate drinkers—those men who drank a social glass. His declaration that he would not drink for fifty years (though he had drank for twenty years) was greeted with appliance. His Clin numbered over 100, and much work was being done.

Dr. Reynolds introduced "a hero." John B. Dr. Reynolds introduced have the sold much work was being done.

Dr. Reynolds introduced have been an wooderate drinker, but at ten years ago he was a moderate drinker, but at ten years ago he was a moderate drinker, but at ten years ago he was a moderate drinker, but and the sold of the sold was a process of the sold of the sold

and Trinity M. E. Churches, substant Trinity M. E. Churches, \$10.

The discourtesy to Dr. Revnolds was marked, and entirely unworthy of Chicago and Chicago courtesy. He had, it is understood, intended to make a short farewell address, but when he was ready Mr. Storre had scared away his audience.

THE COURTS.

THE GAGE CASE. The arguments as to the admissibility of the original bond in the Gage case on which the suit is brought were concluded yesterday noon before Judge Rogers. It will be remembered that there Judge Rogers. It will be remembered that there was some testimony introduced by the defense coing to show that the bond was blank when the sareties signed it, and it was claimed that for his reason it was void, and would not be introduced in

vidence.
The Judge said at the close of the argum The Judge said at the close of the arguments that there were questions involved in the case which rendered it necessary that it should go to the jury, no matter what might be his opinion on the legal points. He find nearly made up his mind on the law questions, but would wait until this morning before deciding the question as to the admissibility of the bond.

The case will therefore go to the jury in any event. If the Judge decide that the bond is inadmissible unless filled out before being signed, then they will be called on to decide whether it was in fact signed in blank. If he holds that it was a good bond in such a case, then the jury will un-

they will be called on to decide whether it was in fact sizned in blank. If he holds that it was a good bond in such a case, then the jury will undoubtedly find for the city. The question on the bond, therefore, is all-important, as, if it is excluded, the city has no case. The final summing up to the jury will probably take another week or more, as the Judge remarked yesterday that he should not limit the counsel as to time.

ITEMS.

Judge Moore yesterday granted a decree of separate maintenance to Caroline Blitz from William Blitz on the ground of creelty, and a decree of divorce to John C. Dettner from Louise Dettner on the ground of desertion.

The Connecticut Mutual Insurance Company filed a bill yesterday against William W. and Naomi T. Everts, J. D. Quinlan, William Garnet, C. B. Peet, and H. C. Sonthwick, to forcelose a mortage for \$7,000 on a strip of land 20½ feet in width from front to rear from off the south side of Lot 6, and a strip 4½ feet in width from front to rear from off the porth side of Lot 7. Bjock 5, in Seaman's Subdivision of Block 5, the W. ½ of 4 and the W. 148 feet of Block 6 in the Assessor's Division of the N.W. fractional ½ of Sec. 22, 39, 14; the premises being situated on the east side of Wabash avenue, between Tweifth and Thirteenth streets.

The Merchants' National Bank of New York The Merchants' National Bank of New York began a suit for \$15,000 against the Central Na-tional Bank, of this city. The Bank of Manhattan brought suit for \$4,000 against the same defendant.

The Bank of Manhattan brought suit for \$4,000 against the same defendant.

An involuntary petition was filed yesterday against James F. McNamara, Mary A. Galbrath, and Caroline S. and Charles S. McEntee, doing business in this city under the firm-name of J. P. McNamara & Co., by the following creditors: E. E. Kent & Co., on a claim for \$2,784: Gilman Oegood, on a ciaim for \$2,781: Gilman Oegood, on a ciaim for \$2,781: Gilman Oegood, on a ciaim for \$2,784: Gilman Oegood, on a ciaim for \$273: Tappan, McKillop & Co., \$75; and E. F. Holbrook, \$445. Besides suspension of payment of commercial paper, the debtors are charged with having made, on the 9th ult. a preferential payment of \$2,500 to Henry T. Burroughs, with intent to give him a preference and to hinder and defraud their creditors. A rule to show cause March 11 was issued.

H. Innis, a clerk of this city, went into voluntary bankruptcy. His preferred debts amount to \$437.56, and the unsecured to \$1,440.83. The assets are only nominal. Reference to Register Hibbard.

R. E. Jenkins was yesterday appointed Assirnee

sets are only nominal. Reference to Register Hibbard.

R. E. Jenkins was yesterday appointed Assignee of Joseph P. Bondeid.
George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee of Daniel T. Nelson.

R. E. Jenkins, of this city, and Daniel F. Comstock, of Cadiliac, Mich., were elected Assignees of Eldred & Co., lumber merchants.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

D. N. Burnham sued Edward P. Walker yesterday for \$1,000.4

Anthony B. Zaremba began a suit for \$2,000 against Barbara Schneider and Wendel Becker.

Marcus S. and Marcus A. Rosenbacher brought suit to recover \$2,500 from Bernhard Benedict and J. Benedict.

Henry A. Cram sued John Braunon for \$1,000.

Van Robinson was found guilty of larceny, and John Curry and John Tracy were on trial for burglary.

One of, the indictments against D. C. Skelly, James Driscoll, and John Eagan, Trustees of Lemont, which alleged malfeasance in office in 1874 and 1875, was quashed in the Criminal Court yesterds on the ground that the statute of limitations ontiawed the charges. As to the two other indictments, alieging the commission of acts subsequent to 1875, the defense set forth in an affidavit that the charges were made by Mr. Singer for political capital. The Court refused to sustain the motion unless additional proof was produced.

In the estate of Benjamin Brock Jones, letters of administration were granted to George Brock Jones, under bond for \$45,000.

In the estate of Thomas Cavanaugh, letters were issued to Mary Cavanaugh and W. W. Evans, under bond for \$20,000.

In the estate of Benjamin West et al., minors, letters of guardianship were granted to John West, under bond for \$8,000.

under bond for \$8,000.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Submitted cases.

JUDGE GARY—259, 200, 261, 294 to 280, inclusive.

No. 258, McCormick vs. Connell, on trial.

JUDGE MOGER—25, 24, 25. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—No call. No. 234, City vs. Gage, on JUEGE BOOTH-159, 177, and 181 to 200, inclusive. No JUEOR BOOTH-150, 177, and 181 to 200, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDOR McALLETER-Set cases term Nos. 522. National Gold Bank vs. Manufacturers' National Bank, and 1.344. Degener vs. Darmstadt, and calendar Nos. 224 to 230, inclusive, except 236, 239, 242, 246. and 248. No. 188. Schmidt vs. Chicago & Northwestern Italiway Company. on trial.

JUDOR FARWELL-567, Huntoon vs. Chase. No. 858. Grant Williams, 1510. Thielmont vs. Thielmont. No. 94. Walker vs. Union Trust Company, on trial.

JUDOMENTS.

UNITED STATES CLECUT COURT-JUDOR BLODGETT—First National Bank of Rockville, Conn., vs. Cook County National Bank, of Chicago; verdict, \$5,000, and motion for new trial.—E. J. Mellen, use of John Creighton, vs. Michigan Central Rallroad Company, \$552.06.

reighton, vs. Michigan Central Rallroad Company, 552-06.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Franklin MacVeagh Co. vs. James Rochford, \$30.62.—William R. Kellogg s. George W. Hill, \$1, 142-88.

JUDGE GARY—Horstio Brinkerhoff vs. Jesse S. Hidrup, \$617-88.—J. A. Watton vs. Emery E. Childs, 3,000.20. Perkins, \$50.000. vs. Charles Stern and Court—Confession—Nathan R. Foster vs. Ted Von Berge, \$237.80. de.—Nathan R. Foster vs. CHECUT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Albert Sprung vs. Judge Rockes—J. V. N. Standish vs. Carrie and laiver Halvorsen, \$553.

JUDGE ROCKES—J. V. N. Standish vs. Carrie and laiver Halvorsen, \$553.

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JUDGE ROCKES—J. V. S. Standish vs. Carrie and laiver Halvorsen, \$553.

MINOR MEETINGS.

THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY held its regular monthly meeting last evening President Arnold in the chair. The report of the Librarian, Dr. A. D. Hager, showed receipts of 725 bound volumes and 581 unbound volumes and pamphlets since the 16th of January last, exclusive of the publications regularly received from the offices of publication. There are at present 2, 107 offices of publication. There are at present 2, 107 bound volumes and 2, 501 unbound volumes and pamphlets on the shelves. The principal donations since the last report were from the Michigan State Library, Michigan Pioneer Society, Minnesota Historical Society, the Hon. Lorenz Brentano, Judge David Davis, the Hon. William Aldrich, Mr. A. N. Kellogg, Messrs. W. D. Kennedy, E. B. Sherman, Gen. J. C. Smith, the Common Council of Boston, Franklin L. Chase, Mr. J. S. Waterman, of Syracuse. Ill., the Rev. J. H. Knowles, Dr. Samuel Willard, Col. S. V. Shipman, Wisconsin State Board of Charities, Dr. E. A. Kilbourne, the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. W. F. DeWolf, Dr. H. C. Jessen, Mr. William Hickling, and others.

The report was accepted, and, on motion of Mr. H. J. Willing, a vote of thanks was tendered to the donors.

Mr. S. E. Kerfoot, of the Committee on Now. H. J. Willing, a vote of thanks was tendered to the donors.

Mr. S. H. Kerfoot, of the Committee on Nominations, recommended the election of Mr. C. R. Larrabee and Mr. T. H. Noyes, as resident members, and of Mr. William F. DeWolf, as a corresponding member, of the Society. The report was concurred in.

The President then introduced Gen. W. E. Strong, who read a long paper, capable of much boiling-down, on the death of Gen. McPherson, at the battle of Bald Hill, July 22, 1864. This was followed by a paper read by the Rev. H. C. Kinney, entitled "Vaine to a Historical Society of Public Documents." The meeting then adjourned.

Journed.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

A monthly meeting of the Academy of Sciences was held last evening. There were about fifty members presant. A memorial paper on Dr. Kirtland was read by the Hon. William Bross, and Dr. Hollister a paper on heat, in its relations to health. Dr. Charles Adams was elected Recorder, and the Rev. Dr. Arthur Swazey Librarian. On motion, it was decided to admit persons under 21 years of age as junior members, the fee being fixed at \$5 a year. After deciding to publish the proceedings occasionally, the Academy adjourned.

CRIMINAL.

Edward Kelley was held to the Criminal Court resterday by Justice Foote in bonds of \$3,000 for stealing a watch from Mrs. Allen, No. 188 Monroe

Fritz Wernt, the man who some weeks ago cut Charles Baumann in a saloon on North Halsted street, was before Justice DeWolf yesterday upon a change of venue from Justice Robinson, and was required to give additional bonds of \$1,200 to await trial by the Criminal Court. Early last Sunday morning an attempt was made by three burglars to enter the residence No. 494 West Adams street. Officer M. H. McGuire came upon them, and in the pursuit fired three shots at them, but without success. Yesterday Detectives Lansing and Londergan arrested two of them, William, alias "Bish" Shea, alias Murray, and George Gibson, all "Reddy," both well-known thieves. In the evening, Detectives Scott, Shea, and Traynor corneled the home of "Busay" McHugh, and there they found the third member of the cang, a Seventh Ward hoodlum named Robert Breckinnidge.

Breckinnidge.

Detective Wiley, after having thoroughly investigated the alleged rape case at No. 559 State street upon Jennie Hanson, reports that he has but little faith in the story, as the girl was not nearly so badly abused as her mother asserted. Furthermore, he states that the girl is about 15 years of age, instead of 10, and that she is a rather wild and unruly piece of humanity.

Eddie Sullivan was yesterday identified by Francis M. Heth, of No. 57 West Madison street, as the young man who seversi days ago drove up to his door with a horse and buggy. While he was engaged in talking to him about some boots and shoes which Eddie said he wanted to buy, some one slipped into the store and tapped the till to the tune of \$26. Eddie was yesterday bound over for the affair at Dike's grocery.

Minor arrests: Edward Turner, larceny of a

tune of \$26. Eddie was yesterday bound over 105 the affair at Dike's grocery.

Minor arrests: Edward Turner, larceny of a coat from Charles J. Hunt, of No. 180 Washington street; John McLaren, sneaking into the residence of Officer J. P. Jennings; No. 61 Boston avenue, and stealing a pair of pants. a vest, and a gold watch and chain; Eddie Stowe, a notorious thief, beating his mother, and charged by her with vagrancy; Watt Robbins and six inmates of a gambling den at No. 91 Clark street, pulled by Detectives Ryan and Osterman.

M. Cornhauser was locked up at the Madison-Street, Station lat. t evening, charged under the State law with having sold liquor to minors, the witnesses being two boys named Turner O'Rourke and William Downey, residing on Quincy street. Under the State law saloon-keepers can be arrested and confined at the station until a Justice of the Peace can be found who is willing to take ball, and had it not been for the accidental appearance of Justice Scully upon the scene last night the defendant would have been locked up in a cell.

Last Sunday evening after 10 o'clock, Minnie

defendant would have been locked up in a cell.

Last Sunday evening after 10 o'clock, Minnie Kittel, a servant in the employ of H. Piper, No. 617 North Wells street, while on her way home after a visit to her parents, was seized and carried away to a secluded place by two men, who were afterwards joined by a third one. She was compelled by force to submit, and when leaving her they took her pocketbook, containing \$4 in cash, her gloves, and handkerchief. The matter was reported to the police the next day, and officers Hedrick and Luttich yesterday arrested, for the outrage, John Keegan, Paul Richard, and Tony Franzen, each of whom have been identified, and upon the person of one were found the stolen articles. They were vosterday held in \$2,000 each to the Criminal Court by Justice Kaufmann.

Michael Sage, the young man who was arrested.

held in \$2,000 each to the Criminal Court by Justice Kaufmann.

Michael Sage, the young man who was arrested Monday night by Officers Bender and Scott, having in his possession a watch stolen from the jewelry store of S. W. Isham, No. 634 West Madison street, took a change of venue yesterday from Justice Summegleid to Justice Foote and was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$5,000. He has also been charged with the burgiary of the residence of W. D. Cox, No. 488 Belden avenue, and Justice Foote held him in bonds of \$5,000 till the 19th upon that charge.

"Friday" Kelley, his pal in the job, was held to the same day by Summerdeld in bonds of \$700. Sage has also been identified as one of the young men who tapped a till of Decker's butcher-shop on Haisted street, and shot at the policeman who attempted to arrest them. Upon these charges he will have a hearing March 19 before Summerfield.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the follow-

will have a hearing March 19 before Sammerfield.

Justice Summerfield yesterday heid the following: George Havili, Jr., larceny of \$20 from Jacob Decker, of No. 857 Halsted street, \$600 to the 19th: Michael Radcliffe and George Foote, larceny of Inquors and cigars from F. Walter, \$500 to the 14th; E. S. Curtis, belligerent negro, \$30 fine; Maggie Bailey, disorderly, \$100. Justice Scully held Eddte Sullivan, alias Saville, in \$500 to the Criminal Court for the attempt to rob Dike's grocery, No. 101 Halsted street; Paddy Quinlan, burglary of the carriage-shops of Avery, Loomis & Co., \$700 to the Criminal Court; Hugh Murray, burglary of No. 55 Canal street, \$400 ditto; Charles G. Moore, Minnie Hoff, and Frank Jones, \$100 fine each. Justice Kaufmann held Nicholas Gerwe and Louis Liermann in \$500 bonds to the 13th for an assault with a deadly weapon upon John Dolan, of No. 204 North Sangamon street; William and John Ambright and Frank Reinz, smashing Robert Schlau's face into a jelly with a large cobble-stone, \$600 to the Criminal Court.

SUBURBAN.

The Committee appointed by the Taxpayers' Association to investigate the town books came to an understanding with Supervisor Condit on Monday whereby he is to allow them access to the books of the Treasurer one-half of each day till they com-plete their investigation. They commenced on their labors yesterday morning.

The other Committee are still at work on the rec

ords of School District No. 2. They will probably finish their work in time to make a report at the next meeting of the Assochation.

New combinations for the spring ticket are constantly coming up, and the people are more thoroughly aroused to the importance of putting honest and substantial men in office than they have been in years before. No bummer ticket will be tolerated this spring. The people are anxious for a change, and want to have the money counted this spring. ords of School District No. 2. They will probably

The Kalamazoo Trial Getting Long Enough

Special Dispatch to The Tribune KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 12.—There has been a crowded Court-House all day to hear witnesses on the part of the defense testify to the insan ity of the plaintiff in the Newcomer vs. Van sen case.

At the opening of court this morning Mrs. Manchester, an attendant at the Asylum, was recalled and cross-examined as to the treatment of the plaintiff while in the Asylum. The next witness was John Snyder, who stated that the plaintiff acted at Albion like one in-

sane, and told him that if he went up-stairs she (the plaintiff) would kill him by cutting his head off. He was very positive that she was insanbefore going to the Asylum. Mary E. Patterson was next sworn, and corroborated previous testimony as to the insanity

of the plaintiff at the Asylum.

Miss Ida Manchester did likewise. In the afternoon witnesses from Battle Creek were sworn to impeach the testimony of Dr. George Newcomer, husband of the plaintiff, whose deposition was read during the fore part of the trial, and which was very strongly in favor of the plaintiff's sanity. For this purpose Messrs. Andus, Metcalf, Young, Noble, and

Messrs. Anous, Metcair, Toung, Noble, and Bartlett, all of Battle Creek, were placed upon the stand, and they stated that, in their opinion, the general reputation of Pr. George Newcomer for truth and veracity, while he resided at Battle Creek, was bad.

Miss McNell, another attendant, was then sworn. She denied the plaintiff's story about her Asylum life, and testified strongly in the interests of the defense. her Asylum life, and testified strongly in the interests of the defense.

Miss Ella Pike, now connected with the OshKosh Insane Asylum, but in the employ of the
Kalamazco Asylum during the plaintiff's confinement, corroborated the testimony of the
previous witness, and stated that Miss Bixby,
the plaintiff's witness, first told her, in reply to
a question, that Mrs. Newcomer was as crazy as
ever.

ever.

The Court adjourned for the day at this point, and the defense claim that they have proven the insanity of the plaintiff beyond all question and impeached the testimony of Dr. George Newcomer. It is needless to say that this is emphatically denied by the counsel for the plaintiff.

The Court at syncal points during the

tiff.

The Court, at several points during the progress of the case, has informed the parties to the suit that they are taking too much time with the trial of the case, and the counsel have now heeded the advice, and the case will soon terminate. To-morrow will probably see most of the testimony in, and the case will doubtless go to the jury on Thursday.

EX-MINISTER WASHBURNE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GALENA, Ill., March 12.—The Hon. E. B. Vashburne arrived at his old home in Galena his morning, and left for Dubuque at noon, in which city he is to lecture to-night on the popuwhich the Siege and Commune of Paris."
Mr., Washburne will return by way of this city
to-morrow, and will remain over until night for
the purpose of meeting old friends.

THE MARKET DRUGGED. New Yors, March 12.—The first trade sale of drugs was not encouraging. Out of 123 lots, there were only sold one bale of Bueacoa orange peel at 13 cents, and one barrel bleached shellac at 25 cents, the price bid scarcely reaching one-eignth of the wholesale value, and the auc-tioneer withdrew the offerings. On many arti-cles there was no bid.

RESIGNATION OF A BISHOP. DETROIT, Mich., March 12.—Bishop McCoskry has resigned the Bishopric he held for forty-two years, advanced age being his reason for retirement. It is expected that Bishop Gillespie, of the Western Diocese of the State, will attend temporarily to the duties.

LEAD HEAVY. SALT LAKE, Utah, March 12.—Out of twenty-five smelting furnaces in Salt Lake Valley only four are in operation on account of the low CITY FINANCES.

The Work of Reduction Will Soon Begin.

Aldermanic Wrath at the Remotal of Their Proteges.

Effort to Stop the Payment of the Certifi-

cates of 1875 and 1877.

THE MUNICIPAL ENIFE
is sharpened, and by Monday the heads will begin to drop off. An experiment, to try the

is sharpened, and by Monday the heads will begin to drop off. An experiment, to try the edge, was made yesterday, seven policemen being decapitated. Four were attached to South Side stations, one to the Armory, and two to the North Side. All were probationers. The order had not left the Chief's office an hour before Ald. Lawler turned up. His toes had been trodden upon. O! but he was angry. He couldn't see the necessity for dropping those men. Supt. Hickey said that was what was the matter. He was held responsible for the police appropriation, and he couldn't keep men on the force when there was no money to pay them. There would have to be a reduction of from 80 to 100, and three stations must be closed up. The Mayor had ordered it, and he must obey. Ald. Lawler got so wild that he couldn't talk even irrationally. It was a shame to deprive the people of protection. In his ward, the people paid their taxes, and their property should be guarded. "Why don't you take all the policemen from the South Side! The people there don't want any protection. They don't pay for it." The Superintendent said that what remained of the force would be distributed so as to protect all alike. Ald. Lawler wanted the Chief to let up, and not discharge any more men until the appropriation became a law—ten days from now. "It has to be published first." The Superintendent said he would if the Council ordered him to do it. But almost three months of the year had gone by, and a quarter of the appropriation was nearly absorbed, and the cutting-down must be done at once or 200 men would have to be discharged in order to keep within the 85 per cent. Lawler was disgusted. He could get no satisfaction from the Chief. Then he turned on a Tribune reporter and ranted about "the South Side fellows get their protection for nothing. If the question came up in the Council he would vote to shut up shop entirely, and let the people see what the results of tax-flighting were. He abused Ald. Pearsons, who had induced Aldermen to vote for the \$290,000 cont odg, was made yesterchy, sever poleculeurs of ing decapitated. Four were statched to South Side stations, one to the Arrmory, and two to the North Side. All were probationers. The order had not left the Chiefs of the side had been trodden upon. Of but he was angry. He couldn't see the necessity for arcoping these men. Supt. Hickey said that was what was the matter. He was held responsible for the police appropriation, and he couldn't keep men of the matter. He was held responsible for the police appropriation, and he couldn't keep men of the force when there was no money to pay them. There would have to be a reduction of 100, and three stations must be closed. In The Mayor had ordered it, and he must be closed. In The Mayor had ordered it, and he must be closed in Trationally. It was a shame to deprive the poople of protection and their property should be guarded. "Why don't you take all the pool." The superintendent said he would it the Chief. To he would be distributed so as to protect all alike. All, Lawier wanted the Chief to let up, and not discharge any more days from now. "It has to be published from the Chief to let up, and not discharge any more ideary from now. "It has to be published from the Chief. Then he turned on a Thankar reporter and rasted about "the South Side and the cutting-down must be done at once of 200 men would have to be discharged in order of the sappropriation was nearly absorbed, and the cutting-down must be done at once of 200 men would have to be discharged in order of the sapproprision was nearly absorbed, and the cutting-down must be done at once of 200 men would have to be discharged in order of the sapprent was an asset of the safe of the sapprent was a result of the sapprent was a result of the safe of the sapprent was a result of the sapprent was a result of the same of the safe of the safe of the safe of the sapprent was a result of the safe o

be submitted to. How much the shave will be submitted to. How much the shave will be submitted to. How much the submitted to. How hard the submitted to. How how for finding the shall be submitted to. How how for finding to the market, no figures are validate.

The keeping of salries within 85 per cent of the appropriation of supplies—feed, coal, lumber, for instance, at cash prices for warrants payable a year or two hence. The Mayor thinks all supplies will cost 30 per ce

City-Hail and the police stations next winter. The schools will be similarly situated. "I tell you," said his Honor, "the people of Chicago do not realize the situation." CITY CERTIFICATES.

A BILL FOR AN INJUNCTION.

The following was filed yesterday in Judge Moore's court by Mr. Edward Roby, solicitor for plaintiff. It will probably be some days be

Moore's court by Mr. Edward Roby, concloud for claintiff. It will probably be some days before it comes up for argument:

Your orator, Henry Fuller, as plaintiff, brings his bill against the City of Chicago, Monroe Heath, Mayor, J. A. Farwell, Comptroiler, Caspar Butz, City Clerk, C. R. Larrabee, City Treasurer, and Samuel H. McCrea, County Collector of Cook County, and thereupon your orator complains and says trat he is a taxpayer of the City of Chicago, and a citizen, and resident, and owner of real estate in said city, and that he has paid nearly half a million dollars taxes in said city.

And your orator further shows that the value of the taxable property in the City of Chicago, asaccrtained by the assessment for State and county taxes in the year 1870, was \$65, 140, 503; in the year 1871 was \$74, 086, 173; in the year 1872 was \$70, 062, 085; in the year 1873 was \$235, 131, 610; in the year 1874 was \$168, 038, 178; in the year 1875 was \$173, 764, 260; in the year 1876 was \$168, 038, 178; in the year 1877 was \$148, 400, 148, Your orator further shows that on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1870, the bonded debt of said city was over \$13, 000, 000. And said debt has ever since continued to be over \$13, 000, 000. And said debt has ever since continued to be over \$13, 000, 000. And said debt has ever since continued to be over \$13, 000, 000. And said debt has ever since continued to be over \$13, 000, 000. And said debt has ever since continued to be over \$13, 000, 000. And said debt has ever since continued to be over \$13, 000, 000. And said debt has ever since continued to be over \$13, 000, 000. And said debt has ever since continued to be over \$13, 000, 000. And said debt has ever since continued to be over \$13, 000, 000. And said debt has ever since continued to be over \$13, 000, 000. And said debt has ever since continued to be over \$13, 000, 000. And said debt has ever since continued to sever since continued to sever since continued to sever since souther shows that on said 8th

poses.

And your orator further shows that on said 8th day of August, A. D. 1870, there was in the City Treasury of money which had been borrowed upon part of the outstanding bonds of said city 33, 600, 000; that in the year 1872 the State paid into the Treasury of said city 32, 500, 000, which meney, amounting to \$6, 100, 000, has been paid out in such sums as seemed desirable to the Mayor and Comptroller of said city, and for such purposes as they saw fit.

Treasury of said city \$2,000,000, which meney, amounting to \$6,100,000, has been paid out in such sums as seemed desirable to the Mayor and Comptroller of said city, and for such purposes as they saw fit.

Your orafor further shows that on and since said time there have been large sums in the Treasury of said city received in trust for specific purposes, viz.: upon special assessments, for City-Hall fund, the water fund, the Burr fund, funds for school-houses and for other purposes, which sums have been perverted and paid out in such amounts and for such general city purposes as said officers have seen fit, different from those for which they were held in trust, to an amount to your orator unknown, but which, on his information and belief, he charges to be over \$4,000,000. And said officers have further berrowed, in the name of the city, as hereinafter more particularly specified, a large sum, to wit: more than \$3,000.-000, which the Mayor and Comptroller have caused to be paid out in such sums and for such purposes as they have seen fit, making the total of over \$15,000,000 which has been paid out for the general purposes of the City of Chicago since the C-astitution took effect, Aug. \$, 1870, over and above all the revenues which have been collected for those purposes, and all the donations, and property, and moneys received therefor.

And your orator further shows that, in the year 1875, the Mayor, Comptroller, and City Cierk of said city, pretending to be authorized thereto by an ordinance passed April 30, 1875, and oy certain statutes of the State, borrowed in addition to said existing debt a large sum, to wit: \$4,500,000, and issued certificates of indebtedness therefor in denominations to suit the lender, bearing such interest as agreed, and substantially in the following form: [The form of the old certificates is given.]

And your orator further shows that, in the year 1877, the said Mayor, Comptroller, and City Cierk of said city, pretending to be authorized thereto by an ordinance of the City Council

interest as agreed, and substantially in the following form:

[The form of the present certificates is given and also the ordinance authorizing their issue.]

And your orator further shows that, at divers times since the 8th day of August. A. D. 1870, the officers of the said city have pretended to borrow money or procure advances on behalf of said city, in many cases issuing city certificates of indebtedness, of time warrants, or other written evidences of city deots, many of which have been paid with the moneys of said city, and a large amount thereof, nearly \$3,000,000 in the aggregate, are, as your orator is informed, still outstanding. And your orator shows and expressly charges the truth to be that all said money borrowed in the years

1875 and 1877, and all said other pretended debti incurred since Aug. 8, 1870, were over and above the said debt of eald City of Chicago, which at al times from said Aug. 8, A. D. 1870, exceeded per cent on the value of the taxable property is said city as ascertained for State and county

asid city as ascertained for State and county taxes.

And your orstor further shows unto your Honor that large amounts of taxes for the year 1877 and prior years are due and owing to said city, to wit: \$5,000,000; that said city is possessed of large amounts of real and personal property and things in action: that a large sum of money (\$500,000) is in the Treasury of said city; and several millions of dollars more of the money of said city will be collected and placed in said Treasury during the current year; and that the Mayor and Comptroller of said city threaten and give out that they will cause the said preiended debts, certificates of indebtedness, time warrants, and other evidences of indebtedness to be paid therefrom. And said Mayor and Comptroller are from day to day drawing warrants on said Treasury, and causing the money of said city to be paid out on such pretended debts. And said City Treasurer gives out that he will pay all of said certificates in the form second above set forth, when they shall mature by their terms, on presentation to him. And the County Collector of Cook County gives out that he will accept such warrants in payment of city taxes due and owing to said city in conformity with the terms of said ordinance.

And your orator further shows that, by reason

ELGIN DAIRY NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., March 12.—There was a large attendance at the weekly session of the Butter and Cheese Board of Trade to-day, and several visitors were in attendance from abroad, including E. D. Chapin, of Boston; Arch Harris, J. H. Reall, and W. H. Rouk, of New York; and phia. Several gentlemen were called upon, and made brief remarks. Mr. Harris stated that they were getting tired of poor grades of cheese and butter, and that there were 40,000 packages of butter in New York which would be difficult to move at eight cents per pound.

The President requested sellers to be in a

The President requested sellers to be in attendance hereafter on the Board promptly at 12:30 o'clock.

Contracts were made to-day by the Illinois Condensing Company with dairymen for the daily delivery of 14,000 quarts of milk at the following prices: May, 8 cents per gallon; June, 8; July, 9; August, 9; September, 10½; October, 11½. This regulates the prices of milk in this region for the coming six months, and eight cents is the lowest price ever paid.

Factory butter to-day, 38 cents; part skim cheese, 10@10½ cents. General Merchandise, Real Estate, &c.

LAKE GENEVA CISCOES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GENEVA LAKE, Wis., March 12.—The curious cisco fish gathered in considerable numbers yes-terday in Geneva Bay, approaching quite to the shore. Very few boats are launched, but sevcral of our anglers succeeded in capturing sixty-five of the beauties from the Newberry steamboat landing with the hook and various kinds of bait. This is a very unusual run of cisco, as they only appear about ten days in June, when the "cisco fly" is on the wing. It is accounted for from the fact that upwards of 9,000,000 of or from the fact that upwards of 4,000,000 of game fish have been propagated during the past five years and turned loose in the lake, and it is supposed that these new fish are driving the cisco from their old winter haunts at the bottom of the deepest portions of the lake. The California salmon in particular are believed to occupy the same feeding grounds as the cisco. It is feared that this remarkable fish will become extinct in this lake in a few years. extinct in this lake in a few years.

MARRIAGES.

REID-RIGLER-Last evening, March 12, at the residence of W. W. Thompson, No. 344 South Park: av., by the Rev. T. J. Sunderland, pastor of the Fourth Unitarian Church, of this city, D. Lewis Reid, of Irvington, Washington County, and Georgians Rigier, of Ransom, Lasaile County, Ill. No cards.

DEATHS.

WALKER—On Tuesday morning, the 12th inst., Helen Josephine, the daughter of Edward and Helen Walker, aged 3 rears and 16 days. Funeral Wednesday, the 13th, at 1 p. m., from 702 West Madison-st. BROBSTON-March 7, of consumption, aged 35 years, from a H. S., son of the Rev. William and Mrs. H. A. HAMMOND—Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 3 s. m., at her residence, 4822 Butterfield-st., Mrs. J. Hammond, nee Brandis. Funeral by carriages to Graceland on Thursday at 10 m. Baltimore and Detroit papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Political. A MEETING OF THE FOURTERNTH WARD RE-publican Club will be held to-night at Lochner's Hall, No. 689 Milwankse-av., at 8 o'clock. The Exec-utive Committee will meet at same place as 7:30. THE SIXTERNTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB Will hold a meeting this evening at Myers Hail, corner Sedgwick and Sigel-sts. All Republicans of the ward are cordially invited to attend.

C. B. CARTER WILL ADDRESS THE CITIZENS of the Minth Ward at Parker's Hall on Thursday evening on "Questions of Public Interest." All are invited; seats free. Come in and hear what a Commoner has to say. Miscellaneous BUSINESS CARDS.

To Bankers, Merchants, and Others: The ELEGANT and ATTRACTIVE Signs just copleted for Mr. D. U. WATERBURY, TAILOR, con Madison and Dearborn-sta., are from the establishm WM. STONEHOUSE. SIGN PAINTER.

132 South Clark-st., Chicago,

CONFECTIONER1. CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 b and upward at 25, 40, 60c per B. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago. BABBITT'S PREPARATIONS

Original and Standard Manufactures OFFICE AND PACTORY: Nos. 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 80 & 82 Washington-M. E.Y.

BABBITT'S BEST SOAP The most pleasant and effective Scap for the Laure dry or for Family Washing purposes ever characteristics of 20 cents.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP. Made from the purest vegetable oils. Unrivaled for the Totlet and the Bath. For use in the Nurvery has no equal. Sample box, containing three cakes, sent free on receipt of 75 cents.

BABBITT'S SOAP POWDER

BABBITT'S YEAST POWDER BABBITT'S

SALERATUS

BABBITT'S CREAM TARTAR Warranted free from all impurities. The bouseving can rely upon it. Trial package seat free of receipt of 75 cents.

BABBITT'S POTASH.

THE PROPRIETOR will give an ounce of

For Sale by all Dealers.

HAIR GOODS. Wholesale and Retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. asyrches list. Goods agent for the "MULTHOUSE." Wigs made to order and warranted B. FURWALL, see W. Maliton Sc., CHICAGO. HARR PALMER HOUSE HAIR STORE.
The hest place in Chicago for Hair Goods, violenale or retail. Improved Goods with violenale or retail. Improved Goods was a specially. 40 Non-ret. or 270 W. Madison-st. Outslooms ret. Miss. HATTER M. HULL.

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS & SHOES,

* Wednesday, March 13, at 9:30 a. m. prompt. We shall hold another large sale of Desirable Goods as above, including full lines of several prominent Eastern manufacturers, vis.: Rochsster, Phila., New York, and Newark. Goods warranted perfect in quality, regular in sizes, and equal to those sold by jobbers anywhere. Bayers will find it to their intarest to examine our stock before placing any orders. Sale now ready for inspection. Catalogues ready Monday.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

Thursday, March 14, at 9:30 a. m., REGULAR SALE OF CROCKERY 40 CRATES,

Both in Open Lots and in Packages. These goods comprise a good assortment of Granite, C. C. China, Brown and Yellow Ware. Also 50 Fine Decorated Toilet Sets. Goods packed for country merchants. GEO. P. GORE & CO..

CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., 118 & 120 WABASH-AV. Particular attention given to the outside sale of

By CHAS, E. RADDIN & CO., Auctioneers, 118 & 120 Wabash-av. THIS DAY. DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, NOTIONS, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES, FRIDAY, March 15. CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., Auctioneers By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Rangolph-sa.

REGULAR SALE,

Friday Morning, March 15, at 9:30 a.m. New Parlor and Chamber Stits, General Household Furniture,

A Full Line Carpets,

General Merchandise, Etc., Etc. RLISON, POMEROY & CO. By H. FRIEDMAN.

Cooking Stoves, Desks, Lounges,

200 and 202 Randolph-st. On WEDNESDAY, March 13, at 9,50 a. REGULAR WEEKLY TRADE SALE. 35 crates Crockery in open lots and original packages, 10 casks Tellow & Rockingham Ware 125 packages Glass Ware, Decorated Ware, Glass Wine Sets, &c.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., At 9:30 o'clock this a. m., We shall sell a full line of New and Destrable Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets,

Dining-room, Hall, Library, and Office Furniture, New and Second-hand Carpets. Also s lot of Second-hand Household Goods, &c.,

DRY GOODS AUCTION SALE. DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, Etc. THURSDAY MORNING, March 14. at 9:00 o'clock. on second floor, 174 East Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

By J. MUNZER, CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE Thursday next, March 14, at 10 o'clock, the entire fur-niture of the house 607 West Washington-st. House to rent. J. MUNZER. Auctioneer. By T. E. STACY,

Wednesday, March J. at 10 a.m., at a. 5
Shirt Vactory, REI Madinanti, continues asis
salire stock of shirts Underwent the last day,
a largain. Must be soid. 17th of the last day.
T. E. STACI. 146 Dearce

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OCEAN STE **AMERICA** Philadelphia a The only transatlantic line a can Flag. Sailing every Thus and Wednesday from Liverso RED STA Carrying the Belgian and Unit every twelve days, alternately and NEW YORK, DIRECT and Deafts in American

W. E. LAWRENCE MARRE OCEAN MAIL VIA QUEBRC, VIA
PASSAGE all classes between the excellent. Three vices, 43 currency, 15 currency

STATE NEW YORK TO GLASGOW. BELFAST. LONDONDERRY

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New York to Oncenstown. ANCHOR LINE MAI

SAILING TWICE A

New York and BOLIVIA, March 16, 3p m | K VICTORIA. Mch 23, 9 s m | D VICTORIA. Mch 23, 9 s m | D EUYSIA... March 23, 7 s m | As Cabins, 655 to 670. Excursion ' Second cabins, 640. HENDERSON BROTHE INMAN

United States and Roya New York to Liverpool F. C. BROWN, Jan. Western A Drafts on Green Britain and B CUNARD MA Sailing three times a week Ports. Lowest Prices. Apply at Company's Offic Clark and Randolph-sts., Ch P. H. DU VERNET. Gene

STARC ERKENBRE **Bon-Ton**

Is absolutely odorle cally Pure. It is snowflake w It is susceptible and most lasting P It possesses gree body than other tre It is packed in Full Weight guars It costs less m Starch in the Worl It is manufacture It is manufacture
the greatest cerea
Globe.
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by Grocers and De
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Twenty Million Por

ANDREW ERK Erkenbrecher's World-Fame Sole Northwe THE WOMAN'S

The Woman's State of 273 THIRTIET Between Wabash as The Woman's Free Disper hatitution is open every Wed 11 to 10 clock for the gratuit of Women.

OPTI MANASSE, OPTICL Fine spectac es suited to a pies. Opera and Field (topes, Barometers, &c.

BURT'S SHO